The New-York Times.

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THE REBELLION.

Details of the Fight in the Kanawha Valley.

The Rebels Outnumber the Nationals Ten to One.

THE REBEL COLORS CAPTURED.

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The Expedition from Fortress Monroe Not an Offensive One.

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MORE PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. Lyon's Remains En Route for the East.

Reported Skirmish at Ball's Cross Roads—Bailey's Cross Roads and the Chain Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The city was rife last night, and is also this morning, with the report of a fight on the other side of the Potomac. Even in usually well-informed quarters there is conflicting information on the subject. It is certain, however, that Gen. McCLELLAN, with his customary activity and watchfulness, returned from thence at 11½ o'clock last night, but from his conversations with military friends nothing of an important or serious character was elicited. It is probable, however, as mentioned by a gentleman of respectability, that a disunion force of three companies of cavalry and about the same number of infantry, with two field-pieces, have been hovering in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, manœuvering with a view to draw out a detachment of our troops into an ambuscade. As to several soldiers having been killed on each side in a skirmish, it may be only an imaginary incident to adorn a reported battle. Panic-making seems to be a favorite vocation, and the most preposterous reports are readily believed and circulated.

It is now believed that several of our soldiers were killed, and a few others wounded, in the skirmishes on the Virginia side, yesterday, between the pickets.

Special Correspondence of the Washington Star.

LEWINSVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

The enemy has occupied Bailey's Cross Roads in considerable force, and are intrenching. Farmers are not allowed to come through to Washington now, and the boarders at Mr. BAILEY's have been scattered in consequence of the occupation by the secession force.

Col. SHERMAN is in command of the enemy at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Secessionists hereabouts profess to expect lively times soon in this neighborhood.

CHAIN BRIDGE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Five of our men, while out scouting, about three miles above here, yesterday, were in a corn-field, and to their dismay discovered that about thirty "secesh" cavalry were "circulating around the edges" of said field. Thinking the case was desperate, they fired into the largest group, and killed one, who was seen to fall, and seem to have wounded two others. They did not stop to investigrte, however, but scampered off in one direction, while the cavalry, just as much frightened, dashed off in the other.

FORT ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

We hear that our most advanced intrenchment in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads was taken possession of by "Secesh" night before last. The work was intended for a two-gun battery, and was unfinished. The National regiment stationed there was drawn in a day or two ago; for some reason the work was left, and the Secessionists, aware of the fact, no doubt, drove in our pickets and took possession.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

There are rebel troops in considerable numbers a few miles back of the Chain Bridge, on the Virginia side. They line the bank of the Potomac all the way up to the vicinity of Leesburgh.

Our scouts report that there is a very large body of them at Leesburgh and its vicinity.

It is believed here that they will attempt to cross the Potomac this week or not at all. Our forces are ready for them.

The troops about here are in excellent condition. Only nineteen are reported on the sick list in RICHARDSON's Brigade.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

There are agitating reports of an attack of the rebels upon our lines, which have caused much excitement on the streets. But on careful examination, I have found them to be without foundation.

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN is on the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day. Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, was invited over, but no correspondent of an American newspaper was allowed to have a pass.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A circular letter was recently sent, it is understood, from the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for the Post-office Department, to proper persons near the residences of certain Mail Contractors, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these contractors are faithful and loyal to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for secession purposes. Much valuable information has resulted from this inquiry.

JOHN B. UPSON, late Paymaster's Clerk on board the steamer *Pensacola*, has deserted, after drawing three months' pay.

OSCAR IRVING and JONATHAN AMORY, United States Dispatch Agents, one at New-York, and the other at Boston, are authorized to issue passports to citizens of the United States going abroad, and to countersign those in the hands of foreigners.

The President to-day appointed as Aids-de-Camp to Gen. WOOL, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., and LEGRAND B. CANNON, of New-York, each with the rank of Major, and WILLIAM JAY, of Bedford, N. Y., with the rank of Captain. These appointments were made at Gen. WOOL's request, and the official notification from the War Department instructs the Aids to immediately report to him in person. Their commissions will bear date Aug. 28.

The main object of the fleet which has lately left Fortress Monroe, is to blockade the Southern coast and to obstruct certain inlets. No invasion is contemplated.

The Secretary of War has ordered the stoppage of all telegraphic dispatches for points south of Kentucky.

The Post-office Department is much troubled by Postmasters failing to add the name of County and State to their letters, and by embracing different subjects belonging to different offices in the same letter. This necessarily delays action, and postmasters should correct the evil; particularly no other papers should be inclosed with quarterly returns and post-bills.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

BEN McCULLOCH MARCHING ON JEFFERSON CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 26.

BEN. McCULLOCH is marching on Jefferson City. The force under his command is stated to be ten thousand men. He is believed to have reached the immediate vicinity of the capital, and warm work is to be anticipated.

In view of the reported advance of the rebels on Jefferson City, the following *resumé* of the disposition of the Union forces in Missouri, will prove interesting. The St. Louis *News* is responsible for it:

In Northern Missouri there are 4,000 National troops and an equal number of Union Guards, holding the railroads and all the towns of importance. Quiet has been restored with the exception of a small district in the northeast, and it is believed that all Northern Missouri is safe in possession of the National Government. The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and every railroad in the State, are in the hands of the National troops.

At Cairo and Bird's Point there is a force of 12,000 men; at Cape Girardeau, there are 4,000; at Ironton and vicinity, 8,000; at Sulphur Spring, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, 5,000; at Jefferson City, Lexington and Kansas City, 5,000; at Rolla, 7,000, and at St. Louis there are from 20,000 to 30,000—in all, sixty or seventy thousand efficient troops, well provided with artillery and all the appointments of an Army.

This force is stationed at points which serve as outposts to St. Louis, the object for the present being to meet and repulse the invaders before they can advance from the region of morass and mountain in which they are now stationed, into the heart of the State. This will be done.

If McCULLOCH advances from the Southwest, he will be met by the army at Rolla, increased to 20,000 men, perhaps.

If HARDEE approaches Ironton, or if PILLOW makes a demonstration upon Bird's Point or Cape Girardeau, they will be driven back, and the latter may even find his retreat cut off by a gun-boat expedition down the Mississippi.

In this connection the following is interesting. It is from the Rolla correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of August 24:

"My opinion is that the Confederates are going to scour the country for provisions, after which they will return to the Arkansas line. *I do not believe it is their intention to menace Jefferson City or to come on Rolla.* Before the battle came off they were nearly starved. They were forced to the alternative of fighting or of being starved, as there is nothing to be had along the Arkansas line. Now that they have a chance to lay in a stock of provisions, they will improve it, and withdraw towards Arkansas for more effective organization. They have appropriated all the threshing machines and mills in Springfield. They allow millers to work their mills two days a week for the supply of customers, but the remainder of the time they work them themselves for their own exclusive benefit.

I met a party of mounted Secessionists about seven miles the other side of Lebanon. They were returning from Lebanon, where they had gathered in what stores they could find, and deprived some citizens of their entire stock of goods. Among the latter is the firm of AVERY & COMSTOCK. One of the returning party searched me, took what little money I had, and acted as though he wanted my pony also. I objected, saying that he had no right to take anything from me; that if he would take me before McCULLOCH as a prisoner, I would show him that he was doing that for which he had no warrant, and which would call McCULLOCH's condemnation upon him. He said, "You talk damnation bold, old fellow," and proceeded to ask me whether I was in favor of the North or the South? I replied, "I am for the Union; I have fought at the battle of San Jacinto and lost one arm; I have fought for the first principles which McCULLOCH ever contended for, and I mean to stand by them." After that he released me and gave me back my money. Heard one of McCULLOCH's soldiers say that McCULLOCH had said he would *either go to Jefferson City, or St. Louis, or to hell*, and permitted myself to make the remark that in that case he would probably *have to take the latter place* as his alternative.

MEMPHIS, *via* PADUCAH, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A battle is reported to have taken place at Cape Girardeau yesterday, in which the Confederates were victorious, creating a commotion at Cairo.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THREATENED ATTACK AT POINT OF ROCKS.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 26.

Information has reached our encampment that there has been much firing across the river by the rebels at our pickets, at various points between Conrad's and Harper's Ferries, since Saturday last, and it is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at the Point of Rocks.

The rebel encampments at Leesburgh have been moved back some distance from the river.

Yesterday, two supposed Confederate spies were arrested by Capt. MORRISON's picket of the Indiana Twelfth Regiment. They claimed to be wagon master and assistant, belonging to Gen. STONE's Brigade, but on being closely questioned apart by Capt. MORRISON, their replies gave the lie to their professions. They were turned over to Gen. BANKS for a further examination.

Considerable delight was experienced to-day in the camp of the Nineteenth New-York Regiment, by the return to duty of over 100 of its recusant members, including all the company of Capt. STEVENS. More are expected to return to-morrow. It is but justice to state that all the commissioned officers, and all but one or two of the Sergeants, remained loyal from the first appearance of the defection, and it is mainly attributable to the endeavors of the former, coupled with the arguments of Major LEDLIE, that so many have returned to their loyalty.

All letters for this Division are now forwarded to Frederick, and brought hither by a Government express.

The health of the troops has greatly improved since occupying their new encampment. Many of the invalids at Frederick will shortly be restored to the ranks.

Serious charges having been presented to the War Department, alleging that Major JAMES BELGER, Assistant Quartermaster at the important depot at Baltimore, was abusing his charge by making his purchases from, and employing as subordinate agents, persons inimical to the Government, the matter was referred to Maj.-Gen. DIX for investigation. That officer, whose high-toned character and rigid loyalty made him of all others the proper one to investigate so serious a charge, has submitted his report. Calling before him some of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, who were in frequent intercourse with Major BELGER, and obtaining from them statements in writing of what they knew as to his general course in making his purchases and giving employment, the General comes to the conclusion that the charges against Major BELGER "are, so far as they allege an intentional bestowment of the public patronage on disloyal men, utterly groundless."

It could scarcely have been avoided, being a stranger in Baltimore, that some of his purchases should have been from disloyal men; but it is shown most conclusively that his efforts have been to throw the public money intrusted to him in the right channels; and that whenever he has found himself deceived as to the Union proclivities of his agents, even down to carters and draymen, he has applied the correction immediately by dismissing them from service.

Gen. DIX, in concluding his report, says: "I think him (Major BELGER) an efficient, faithful and conscientious public servant, and believe the pecuniary interests of the Department will not suffer in his hands."

THE BATTLE OF SUMMERSVILLE.

Nine Thousand Rebels Attack Nine Hundred of Col. Tyler's Troops.

BRILLIANT RESISTANCE OF THE UNIONISTS.

THEY CAPTURE THE REBEL COLORS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The following are all the particulars that we can learn of the battle at Summersville, on the 26th, which appears to have been a bloody affair.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. TYLER, was surrounded while at breakfast, and attacked on both flanks and in the front simultaneously. Our men immediately formed for battle, and fought bravely, while they saw but little chance of success. The enemy proving too powerful, Col. TYLER sent forward to the baggage train, which was coming up three miles distance, and turned it back towards Gauley Bridge, which place it reached in safety. Companies B, C, and I, suffered most severely. They, particularly, were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful havoc in the enemy's forces. The Rebel force consisted of 8,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and ten guns. The National forces scattered, after cutting their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from the enemy. Our loss is not yet definitely ascertained. Not over 200 are missing out of the 900 engaged. The Rebel loss was fearful. Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON captured the enemy's colors and two prisoners.

The following is a list of the officers known to be killed: Capt. Dyer, Co. D, Painesville; Capt. Shurtleff, Co. C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, Co. I; Adjutant Deforest, Cleveland; Lieut. Chas. Narrent; Sergeant-Major King, of Warrent. The other field officers are all safe.

Summersville is the County Seat of Nicholas County, the next east of Kanawha County, and is about 50 miles from Charleston, the central position of the Kanawha Valley. It is about 25 miles from Gauley Bridge, and up the Gauley River. Gen. COX, we suppose, is at Gauley Bridge, with part of the Army operating in the Kanawha Valley; and the defeat of TYLER does not necessarily restore that important district ot Western Virginia to the Secessionists. But there is danger that such, in the end, will be the result.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

DISPOSAL OF THE FLAGS OF TRUCE—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—DESTINATION OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 27.

Another flag of truce came from Norfolk this morning, to inquire after that which came yesterday, and was detained till 4 P. M. to-day.

The 23 released prisoners and 9 ladies were sent to Norfolk. Our naval expedition having doubtless reached its destination, no further detention was necessary.

The flag of truce brought down Capt. HUSSEY and crew, of the ship *A. B. Thompson*, of Brunswick, Me., captured May 9, off Savannah Bar, and taken into Beaufort, S. C., by the privateer *Lady Davis*.

Two ladies from Norfolk say that the Confederates have lately assembled in large force near Sewall's Point, anticipating an attack from old Point.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard still continues to be the busiest of all others. The ordnance authorities, the riggers, sail-makers, caulkers, and machinists, have not only to do all the work in their several lines for all the ships brought to this station, but for nearly half those ordered to fit out elsewhere. The amount of overhauling and repairing to be done is so great that the construction of new vessels is only a secondary affair.

On entering the gate, the Marine Barracks is seen to occupy the old site, notwithstanding the fact that a new building has been in course of erection for years on Flushing-avenue. There are now about one hundred and fifty marines at the post, in command of Major BREVOORT and Capt. DOUGHTY. Recruiting is carried on at the barracks to a limited extent. The Lyceum contains the Commodores', Commanders', Paymasters', Constructors', and Storekeepers' offices. The first and second-named are filled every hour of the day, with every kind of subordinates, looking for instruction as to their movements. Captains, Masters, Mates, Clerks, Gunnners, Sailmakers and Carpenters, have wants which the Commodore must attend to. Commodore BREESE and Commander ALMY are now the chief officers of the yard, Capt. GANSEVOORT retaining his old position in the Ordnance Department.

The United States store-ship *Fearnought* left Boston Navy-yard, on the 27th, for the Blockade Fleet. The *Fearnought* has on board a large quantity of provisions and ammunition for the different vessels of the Blockade Fleet.

Mr. A. DELANO has been appointed Acting-Master in the United States Navy, and was ordered to the steam-frigate *Niagara*, now flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron, and lately returned from Japan. Mr. DELANO left for the *Niagara* on last Saturday.

The United States gun-boat *Pembina* was launched yesterday, from Mr. THOMAS STACK's ship-yard, Williamsburgh. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; burden, 527 tons. Her machinery will be put on board as soon as possible.

The following is a list of the fleet that left Fortress Monroe on the 26th:

Vessels.	Off. & Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Minnesota (flag)	600	2,400	60
Wabash	500	2,200	60
Pawnee	110	1,000	8
Harriet Lane	120	450	6
Adelaide	100	400	4
George Peabody	94	450	5
Fanny	114	360	3
Adriatic	110	500	4
Quaker City	114	800	4
Schooners and barges.			

The following officers have resigned from the sailing frigate *Congress*, now refitting at Boston: ROBT. TRANSETT, Capt. Marines, Virginia; THOMAS WILSON, Second Lieutenant, Missouri; H. B. CLAIBORNE and H. B. ZENAS, both of New-Orleans. They were sent to Fort Lafayette under a strong guard.

Surgeon SAMUEL BARRINGTON has been relieved from the Naval Medical Board on account of illness. The Board now consists of Surgeons LOCKWOOD, WHEELWRIGHT and J. Y. TAYLOR. Their sessions will continue for some weeks longer, in order to fill the numerous vacancies created by the recent increase of the medical corps. Qualified medical gentleman, not over 26 years of age, should apply to the Secretary of the Navy for a permit to appear before the Board for examination, stating age, place of birth and residence, accompanying their applications with testimonials of moral character.

STORES FOR WASHINGTON.

The steamers *City of New-York* and *E. S. Terry*, now lying at Pier No. 4, North River, are loading Government stores for Washington.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

Commendable dispatch is evidently being made in the completion of the gun-boats lately put under contract in this City for the use of the United States Government. Yesterday afternoon, the *Pembina* was successfully launched from the ship-yard of THOMAS STACK, at the foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, in the presence of 1,500 persons, among whom were several naval officers and distinguished merchants. The ship was beautifully decorated with the American flag, which waved proudly over the handsomely-modeled craft, and as she glided into her native element, the good wishes of the multitude for her success, as well as that of her builders, were expressed in hearty cheers.

The *Pembina* is constructed of all live and white oak, is thoroughly iron-braced throughout, and perfectly copper-fastened. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 158 feet; over all, 165 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth, 12 feet, and measuring 550 tons. Her draft will be only 9 *feet, with engines and armament on board.* She is pierced for ten guns, but will carry only eight. She is to have a horizontal engine, made by the Novelty Works, the boilers and machinery being all complete, and ready to go on board. The keel of this vessel was laid July 1, and she was ready to be launched ten days ago, but it was judged best to have her complete, with masts in, before launching. She was towed to the Novelty Works.

The gunboat *Seneca*, which was launched from the ship-yard of J. SIMONSON, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, was of the same dimensions as the *Pembina*, and in every respect as strongly built, and as complete in model and outfit. She also has her machinery waiting to go on board.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The railroad travel to and from the South is immense. The Tennessee authorities took the contents of Adams' Express Company's safe to-day.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 27th says: "Gen. POLK's agent announces that no more impressments will be made for transports."

The Confederate Congress has passed a resolution approving of the course of the planters' factors in the interior, and the determination of the insurance companies not to insure the crop when not retained on the plantations.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, of Frankfort, has been appointed Colonel of DUNCAN's Kentucky Regiment at Manassas.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* has temporarily suspended for want of paper.

The Charleston *Mercury's* correspondent says: "We are without the sympathy or friendship of any nation on earth. The only argument by which we can influence them is their necessities and fears."

This correspondent says the Confederates suffered more in killed and wounded than the Nationalists and complains that no advantage was taken of the Nationalists' flight from Manassas.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF GEN. LYON.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The funeral ceremonies and military display in honor of Gen. LYON, to-day, were of the most imposing character. The procession which escorted the remains to the railroad dépôt, consisted of Gen. FREMONT's Guard, under Col. SHAGONY, Capt. TILMAN's Company of Cavalry, a section of Capt. CARLIN's Battery, the First Regiment of the Missouri Volunteers under Col. BLAIR, Col. FREMONT and Staff, a number of Army and Volunteer Officers, city officials prominent citizens and the Third Regiment of United States Reserve Corps, Col. McNEILL, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. SIEGEL. The streets were tronged with spectators through which the procession passed and flags were displayed throughout the route, and the city draped in mourning.

Gen. FREMONT having signified to the Banks, yesterday, for a loan of $100,000, the Exchange Bank took the whole amount to-day.

The circulation of the newspapers presented by the Grand Jury of New-York has been interdicted in St. Louis City and County, by order of the Provost Marshal.

GEN. LYON'S REMAINS EN ROUTE FOR THE EAST.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The remains of Gen. LYON will be escorted, with proper ceremonies, at 1 o'clock, from Gen. FREMONT's quarters to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, whence they will be delivered to Adams' Express Company, to be conveyed east by the 3 o'clock train. The escort to accompany the body east will consist of Major H. A. CONANT, of Gen. LYON's Staff; Capts. PLUMMER and EDGAR, of the United States Army, and Lieut. CLARK and eight privates of Col. McNEILL's regiment of reserve corps.

MORE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Massachusetts Nineteenth Regiment, Col. ED. W. HINKS, left for the seat of war, at 7 o'clock to night, by the Fall River route. It will rank as one of the best regiments raised in the State.

The First Massachusetts Light Battery, late COOK's, has been fully recruited, and will soon be ready to reenter the service for three years.

Capt. McDOUGAL, of the British ship *Forward*, now states that he was in error in reporting the privateer *Sumter* off Cape Antonio. The vessel seen was the United States steamer *Crusader*.

SENATOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Senator WILSON has been commissioned to organize a regiment of Infantry, with a battery of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters attached. Lieut. PAINE, of the United States Army, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and J. P. SANDERSON, of the Sanitary Commission, Quartermaster. Senator WILSON, in his call, asks the loyal young men of Massachusetts, who fully comprehend the magnitude of this contest for the unity and existence of the Republic and the preservation of democratic institutions in America, to inscribe their names upon the rolls of my regiment, to leave their homes and their loved ones, and follow our flag to the field, there, for the country, to do a soldier's duty, share a soldier's fare, and, if need be, fill a soldier's grave.

Mr. WILSON will hold his commission as Colonel from the State, which will not at present interfere with his Senatorial duties.

TAKING DOWN SECESSION FLAGS IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Sheriff of this county went to Chestnut Hill, five miles north of Bridgeport, to-day, and took down a secession flag. A new law of this State authorizes the Constable in any town, or the Sheriff of any county, to take down treasonable flags, and the owners thereof are liable to not less than thirty days' imprisonment, or a fine of not less than $100. Prudential committees are being formed throughout this State to squelch secession.

MORE SEIZURES OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Deputy United States Marshal BURT this evening seized a package containing 1,100 copies of the New-York *News*, which he was notified was in the American Express office in this city. They were brought here by SHEAR's Newspaper Express, and transferred to the Express Company. The size of the package and the direction, "A. Gunter, Louisville," excited suspicion, when an examination showed the contents to be as stated. Col. R. L. JOHNSON, the agent of the Express Company, therefore detained the package and notified Mr. BURR, the Deputy-Marshal, who now holds them subject to instructions from Marshal MURRAY, of New-York.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

FOUR RESIGNED OFFICERS OF THE FRIGATE CONGRESS EN ROUTE TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The resigned officers of the frigate *Congress*, ROBERT TRANSETT, of Virginia, Captain of Marines; THOMAS WILSON, of Missouri, Second Lieutenant; HENRY B. CLAIBORNE and H. B. CENAS, Midshipmen, both of New-Orleans, have been sent under a guard to Fort Lafayette.

UNION MEETING AT STILLWATER, N. Y.

TROY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A Union meeting was held at Stillwater, to-day. It was addressed by Gen. BULLARD and others. The delegates to the Republican State Convention were instructed to place upon the ticket the names of patriotic Democrats of the stamp of DICKINSON and Senator COLVIN.

GEN. DIX'S COMMAND.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE ZOUAVES FORTIFYING FEDERAL HILL—CHEERFUL LABOR—THE INDICATIONS OF FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

From our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 26, 1861.

Ground was broken, yesterday, for the erection of formidable earth-works on Federal Hill, to be named "Fort Duryee," in honor of the Commandant of this post. Lieut.-Col. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, of the Fifth Regiment, an experienced officer of engineers, and Capt. PRIME, U. S. A., are superintending the work, and it is proceeding very rapidly. One-third of the Zouaves are kept at work in the trenches at a time, each fatigue party being relieved at regular intervals. They present an exceedingly picturesque appearance, in their loose red trowsers and saucy fez hats, seen from the streets below on the profile of the hill, swinging the pick, and wielding the shovel and the spade. I have had occasion before to comment upon the cheerfulness and promptness with which the men of this regiment, many of them altogether unaccustomed to such labor, respond to calls like this. Twenty-six men from each company marched out this morning, shouldering the implements of toil with as much spirit as they would shoulder their muskets withal for a dress parade. The novel appearance of the battalion thus armed, and dressed for the dirty duty of the day, was the subject of many a joke to those who composed it. Some would amuse themselves by giving absurd orders, not found in the manual, such as, "Right shovel shift—arms!" "Fix—pick-axes!" "Secure—spades!" And others would inquire gravely what *ground* there was for this proceeding, thereby obtaining in return information that it was owing to *fortuitous* circumstances. All this, of course, before they were brought to attention. At the word, each man was in order, and the various squads marched off to the points where they were severally to be set to work. The temper of the soldiers is excellent, and they bend to their tasks, and will endure and suffer much if called upon to do so, like men who feel that their country is relying upon them in the hour of need. Gen. DIX, in a letter recently written to one in authority at Washington, has spoken of the merits and reliability of the Fifth Zouaves in good set terms. He has taken the opportunity on several occasions to witness the drill of the regiment since it has been attached to his division, and can speak knowingly. Its soldiers, I'll warrant, will never allow the good name that it has earned to be disgraced.

The advantages of Federal Hill—the Acropolis of Baltimore—as a military post can hardly be overrated. It rises near the water's edge, easily accessible to vessels sent to succor it, and commands every part of the city which reaches its base and lies in a semicircle around it. Fortified as it will be, and with Fort McHenry, only a mile off, supporting it, and a roadstead for large vessels of war in front of it, nothing but a regular siege, and a blockade as well, could reduce it. The Zouaves are being instructed in the artillery drill. Each company has its regular hours for daily practice with the field-pieces, and already they are prepared to manage all the cannon that the Government is likely to place here.

The precise object of the fortifications here, I, of course, can only conjecture. One thing, however, is undeniable. When the fortifications are completed, it will require fewer National troops, by a great deal, to hold Baltimore than are now stationed here. The Zouaves are fearful that it is the design of the Commander-in-Chief to station the regiment permanently at this point, thus keeping it in the background while other corps lead the advance and do the fighting. I imagine that there is no foundation for such a belief. The fact is recognized and understood that the school in which Col. DURYEE's regiment has practised fits it especially for manœuvres in the field, and that its calibre will make it more serviceable in leading a charge against batteries than in resisting an assault behind them. Four hundred and fifty of them will fully man Federal Hill when the works are completed and the cannon—there are to be 40 or 50 pieces here, I am told—are mounted. It will not take long to finish it, and when it is done it is very probable that some active movements in the field will call this regiment to more stirring scenes, while men more recently mustered into the service will be left here to hold the place and perfect themselves in drill.

The movements of the future are daily food for argument in camp. Some expect an advance on the part of the enemy immediately, and some predict that the United States forces will speedily go forward by way of Manassas, or by way of Fortress Monroe, toward Richmond, or that a diversion at Charleston, South Carolina, or some other point in the rear of the enemy's position, will be made by our forces. The indications are, as I interpret them, that Gen. McCLELLAN would like nothing better than that the rebels should cross into Maryland and proceed unmolested even as far as Baltimore. I rather think he has so arranged matters that if they ever got so far, but few of them would return to relate what they saw here. With Baltimore fortified on one side of them, and McCLELLAN and BANKS fortified on every other, they would be in a rather bad fix.

The camp at Federal Hill has been filled with visitors for the past week, and every day their number increases. The commandant has resolved to exclude them altogether until the works here are completed. The Baltimoreans will hardly know their hill when they visit it again. Meantime, the soldiers will hardly know them, for hereafter only one from each company is to have a pass a day, so that communication with the city for the present is almost entirely cut off.

G. C.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

The important military movement of Government in the inauguration of a series of defensive works around Baltimore, has somewhat staggered the secession element in this city, and sadly ruffled the surface of its waters, while the energetic demonstrations of military power which are daily exhibiting themselves in our midst, give a very discouraging view of the difficulties the disunionists will encounter in their insane opposition. The position of the leaders of rebellion in this city is daily becoming more alarming, and reactionary movements are perceptibly increasing.

Not only is Federal Hill being fortified, but surveys have been made of the old fortification upon the hill at the south of it, and which was made a prominent feature of defence during the war of 1812, as well as the heights in the western and northern sections of our environs. The intention of Government in surrounding Baltimore with such a military barrier, it may not be prudent to state at this time, but we think the difficulties which the Secessionists of Maryland will encounter in carrying out their treasonable intentions, will accumulate with a rapidity sufficient to bring them to reason and humility before they commit any public error.

The greatest foe to the Government in Baltimore and the adjoining counties, as well as the southern district of the State, is not found in the true, honest sentiment of the people themselves, but in the incendiary Press of the city, which keep the masses in artificial and unnatural hostile excitement. Let these be removed, and the people would soon be led back into the fold by the force of their own impulses. But now the treason is kept alive by a treasonable Press, while the unprincipled out-door leaders arrange and carry out the daily plots against Government.

Squads of young men are stealthily dispatched by these emissaries into the southern counties of the State, where they are joined by others, and secretly conveyed, by means of small craft, across the Potomac to the enemy. There is, to the best of belief and information, a party now being formed in this city, and which has attained a considerable magnitude, soon to join a still larger party in the Counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's, and pass over to the enemy, probably between Port Tobacco and Lower Cedar Point. Should Government employ an efficient body of detectives to patrol these counties, they would find ample material for the active exercise of their functions.

Contraband seizures to a large amount would, doubtless, be the consequence, likewise, of a proper vigilance over this section of the State bordering upon the Potomac, and for twenty miles inland. Small stores in the villages and the forks of many of the roads, which in past years had never exceeded a business of a few hundred dollars, are now having a trade of as many thousands. It is not sold among the inhabitants of their neighborhoods, and certainly not to the Government. While the easy and uninterrupted passage of small boats to the Virginia shore, laden with provisions, &c., prove that an extensive traffic is being carried on with the rebels.

Capt. BUCKHANAN, of Easton, in Talbot County, has just returned from a protracted absence in Richmond, Va. He resigned his commission as Captain in the regular Army at the commencement of the war, immediately after the fall of Sumter. He soon after desired to be reinstated, but was denied by Government, when he immediately took his departure for Virginia. He is very reserved in his expressions concerning the war; but the fact of his reaching home at this particular time creates some little conjecture as to the purpose of his visit. It is not known what has been his occupation since leaving home.

A large brick building in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dépôt, in this city, has been leased and fitted up by an association of patriotic and benevolent individuals for the relief and accommodation of such soldiers passing through our streets to Washington as are unable to accompany the regiments or detachments to which they belong. Meals, lodgings, and the very best of medical attendance is dispensed to such as require it, free of any cost. Ice-water is also provided by the association for the soldiers at the various railroad dépôts.

The Second Maryland Regiment, Col. JOHN C. McCONNELL, is now nearly filled, and will, doubtless, soon be called into service. An association has been formed from which the families of volunteers in the regiment can draw $2 50 per week for their support.

JOHN BASLEY, one of the 19th of April rioters, was, yesterday, held in the sum of $2,000, on the charge of treason, to appear before the United States District Court, on the second Tuesday in November. Witnesses were examined on both sides. ARGUS.

TROOPS ARRIVING IN BALTIMORE—HOSPITABLE RECEPTION BY UNION CITIZENS—THE LADIES ENGAGED IN THE GOOD WORK, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

Early yesterday morning, a special train arrived over the Philadelphia Railroad, bringing about 400 men of the New-Jersey Cavalry Regiment, under command of Col. HALSTEAD. The detachment proceeded at once, under the escort of a posse of police, to the Camden station, whence they took a special train for Washington. The other portion of the regiment, consisting of five companies, had preceded them, and all will be supplied with horses at the Capital.

At 3½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the express train from Philadelphia arrived at the President-street dépôt, bringing some 900 men of the already somewhat famous Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Col. McREYNOLDS, who attracted considerable attention as they passed through the city on their way to Washington. When the train which brought them hither had passed about two miles of the road this side of Philadelphia, it was discovered that one of the men, who had been observed standing upon the platform of the rear car, was missing. A search was immediately instituted through the cars, but the soldier was not to be found. The conductor, Mr. JOHN LITZENBERGER, was notified of the circumstance, and requested to run the train back in search of him. The conductor refusing to accede to the demand of the soldier's comrades, several of them very determinedly took exceptions and showed strong symptoms of indignation and revolt, and in order to avoid a collision with them he jumped from the train, followed by one of the brakemen. The soldiers, seeing the escape likely to prove successful, followed the example of the conductor, and overtaking the brakeman, handled him in no very satisfactory manner, and compelled him to assume command of the train and run back. He complied, and the missing man was found sitting upon the side of the track wholly uninjured. The conductor, having recovered himself, resumed command, and brought the train through without further adventure.

The patriotism of the loyal wives and mothers of Baltimore is worthy of all praise. They seem to delight in vieing with each other in various delicate attentions to the Union soldiers who are encamped about the city. Tables are spread for them beneath the green foliage of the gardens, to which they are conducted by the mothers, and bidden to rest and refresh themselves as they saunter through the city on their brief furloughs, while little necessary articles are urged upon their acceptance by the daughters. It has become the practice now, in some of our first families, to place upon the table, at the family evening meal, two or three, and in some instances half a dozen extra plates, for the use of the bronzed patriots who may chance to pass their door at that welcome hour. Proverbial as Baltimore is for her hospitality, we think she exceeds herself in these exhibitions of her virtue.

Besides, there is in the city a society of females called the "Union Relief Association," whose purpose it is to look after the little necessities of the soldiers particularly raised in this State, and also the wants of their families. The philanthropy of these ladies has not, however, been confined exclusively to the necessities of Maryland soldiers. Northern troops have much to be grateful to them for.

The Association has fed and sheltered from one hundred to five hundred soldiers weekly. In one case a whole regiment was supplied with bread, meat and coffee, who had not tasted food for an entire day. Subsequent to the battle of Bull Run, they picked up many wounded soldiers, dressed their wounds, sheltered and fed them, obtained their passports and sent them on their way refreshed and rejoicing. In one instance they took care of a Michigan soldier who was completely prostrate from the effects of the late battle. They restored him to health and vigor, and when he left their Christian hands, told them, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, that the people of Michigan should know that Baltimore was not all made up of *nineteenth of April* men. They have, moreover, at their own expense supplied ice water to upwards of one hundred thousand troops, Government having made no provision here for her soldiers, who arrive during this hot season faint and exhausted, and who would have been, in many cases,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

SARATOGA CORRESPONDENCE.

Saratoga in Civil War-time—A Project for the Annihilation of the Southern Army—A Wife with More Husbands than the Law Allows—The Army Contractors Redivivus and Bibulous—A Suggestion to Secretary Cameron—A Ball, and What the Belles Were.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Saratoga Springs, Congress Hall,
Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

Who says that civil war rages—that the capital is in danger? No such news seems to have reached this Happy Valley. If there has, I can assure you that the general tranquillity is not at all disturbed thereby. Yonder sits a shepherdess, with the same jaunty hat, curls, and all pervading air of rural beatitude which so eminently distinguished her last Summer. And youthful shepherds, with canes in lieu of crooks, and cigars—in lieu of pipes—wander up and down the walks, or promenade the piazza precisely as they did of old. There is not much marrying this season, probably because that thing has gone out of fashion; neither is their much giving in marriage, for the reason, apparently, that there is not much asking; but, beyond this, there is very little change in the popular amusements. Lake parties are at a premium, and "hops" may be commercially chronicled as "steady, and in demand." Even now, a dozen bald-headed Neroes are seating themselves, to fiddle, that their subjects at the Spa may dance, and Strephon leads out Chloe. Were you to seize the oldest and the baldest of the Neroes—that one with a head like a billiard-ball, who is just "drawing his bow at a venture"—by the arm, and shout in his ear, "Rome is burning!" he would undoubtedly reply to you that putting out the flames was the duty of the See, and composedly scrape away at his cat-gut. Were you to tell Strephon that his brethren were already in the field, he would reply that he preferred to be on the floor. And on further reflection you would refrain from reproaches, and wisely conclude that all parties were in their proper places. It is easier to fiddle than to fight; it is pleasanter to open a ball than to be opened by one. You would never dream of sending out any of these shepherdesses as *vivandieres*, or of placing their partners at the head of a cavalry charge, or even in charge of a baggage-wagon. They have a mission to perform in their own proper places. The race of fools is not to be permitted to become extinct—it shall be the special avocation of these admirably qualified parties to perpetuate it. It is a great pity that a few of those who thought it their mission to lead a march instead of the "mazy" had not been equally wise in their way—they could have been well spared on that day, and from that field which eventually tried their soles. Let Daphnis sing and Strephon dance—we want neither on the battle-field.

There are some slight tokens of a military atmosphere, however, at Saratoga. The water of the Springs has a gunpowdery taste this season; the saltpetre and sulphur of its composition are more plainly apparent than ever before. The conviction that it is an explosive compound forces itself upon you more strongly than ever, and you think that it would be a capital idea to introduce a quart or two into the bowels of either Beauregard or Davis—perhaps both. You regret that the exportation of the waters South has been forbidden by our ill-advised Government, thus enabling the rebels to pursue their work of trench and masked-battery building uninterruptedly, and and also very materially curtailing the income of the proprietors of the Springs. You wonder how the sending of Congress Water South could be construed into giving aid and comfort to an enemy, and resolve to write to the War Department on the subject forthwith.

In the dining-room of Congress Hall further indications of an unusual atmosphere meet you. Over the entrance-door flags are suspended, any one of which would cause a Secessionist to pause on the threshold, and go dinnerless before walking under its bright folds. Festoons of red, white and blue decorate the walls. But the most appalling change is visible in the waiters. They seem conscious of the fact that they are "contraband," and pass you the salt with a deprecating air. If one of them chances to deposit a plate of soup in your lap, instead of on the table, he gives you a look acknowledging that he is only a chattel, and subject to confiscation, completely disarming your wrath, and inducing you to think that a boon has been bestowed on you instead of a burn. Further than this, there is neither change nor shadow of change in the dining-room. The table groans with the same profusion of viands as ever—and I am not sure that the worthy proprietors of the house do not groan also, though they assure me that they have no cause to complain of the patronage extended them, and that they by no means mean to secede from their present stand. Success to them and their capital caravansery in any event; may such a tide of guests sweep in upon them next season as, taken at its flood, shall lead them on to fortune!

There are very few cases of scandal at the Springs this season. You will not infer from this that the *habitués* are more virtuous than usual, but simply that what was scandal once has now ceased to be considered so. *A la guerre comme à la guerre.* Things are permissible in war time, which would scarcely be tolerated in times of peace. A lady was here last week, I am told, who had two wedding rings on her finger, but had never worn widow's weeds once. Neither had she been divorced. Like the damsel of whom the poet writes, it seems "she loved not wisely, but *two* well." But no remark was created by the circumstance, and the pair participated in hops, and exchanged champagne and courtesies with their neighbors at table as unconcernedly as though they were at Utah instead of at Saratoga. One dowager only ventured to remonstrate. She announced one day that such things did not meet her approval, and that she had determined to "take a stand." "And quite right you are," replied a friend—of course, an *intimate* friend—"for your father, you know, sold fish in the market." The couple did not deprive the drawing-room of their presence for some days; but that "stand," I believe, was never taken.

The hotel registers show that about five-eighths the usual number of visitors have visited Saratoga this season. Several eminent green grocers have failed, as well as a number of houses largely engaged in the codfish trade; of course their families could not come, though their place is more than filled by the families of army contractors, who are out in full force. It is the first time that these latter have visited Saratoga. As honest tailors and unambitious cordwainers, the papas could not afford the expense; but it is now probable that for the balance of their lives they'll all have Saratoga as regularly as Summer. Heretofore their highest aspirations have been a day at Coney Island, or a few hours of furious driving in one of those pleasant vehicles which ply between the City Hall and Harlem. The papas only signalized the Summer solstice by riding in a Bleecker-street omnibus, to and from their quiet but respectable places of business, instead of walking. During this dissipation the papas contracted—it was their first contract—a stoopedness of shoulder, a heaviness of countenance, and a rumblingness of gait eminently suggestive of a Bleecker-street omnibus; in fact, so much did they resemble one that you had half a mind to pull their coat-tails by way of a strap, and demand of them whether they run to the Fulton or South Ferry, and what the fare was, as it was not painted on their sides. But, bless me, how things change! You couldn't think of one of these gentlemen now in connection with anything but a coach-and-four, with a footman behind,—and if the old rascals had their desserts they would have a footman behind them to the end of their unnatural and rascally old lives, one with a remarkably large and heavy foot and unwearied and unsparing in the application of it.

Why didn't the Government employ my good friends here, the honest proprietors of Congress Hall, to feed the soldiers. That they would have done it well let the rosy faces and rotund forms of our guests bear witness. I do here declare that if the Secretary of War makes Dick McMichael purveyor in chief of the Army, I, too, will volunteer to do battle—yes, I will straightway seek out the "Seat of war" and induct myself in its imminent, deadly breeches.

I intended to have given you brief but graphic descriptions of the several brilliant and successful balls which we have had here this season; to have told you how the beautiful Miss Sm*th wore a Star-Spangled Banner, trimmed with figured calico and a turban of green baize; and how a stray Secessioness from the sunny South—this sentence is sibilant and significant—wore a secession flag on her breast, with the motto "Shall we not protect our cotton?" but space fails. Moreover I've lost my notes containing minutes of the dress of the other ladies. I have an indistinct impression that they were all illusion—young ladies generally manage to surround themselves with illusion—varied with wonderful puffs and remarkable plaits and curious spangles.

If you'll send down a young milliner to assist me I promise to give you fuller particulars of the next ball and all succeeding ones. C. H. W.

Military Examinations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article from "Sophocles," which appeared in your paper of the 24th, has in it much that is well worth attention, but does he not go too far when he objects to the determination of the Army Board to require from field officers a knowledge of something more than infantry drill.

A Colonel or a Major may be able to manœuvre a battalion on the parade ground well enough, and yet, if he does not understand the principles on which artillery is to coöperate with his Infantry on the field of battle, nor know how, if thrown upon his own resources, he may fortify himself against an enemy, or estimate the strength of a hostile position which he contemplates attacking, he will be apt to do much evil, or fail to do much good.

I will not say, merely, that he may sacrifice the lives of his men, but he may also injure, what we ought to feel to be of much more importance than life itself, the military honor of our country.

The true plan of a military examination would be this. Let candidates be examined, both orally and in writing, on whatever branches of military knowledge they profess to be acquainted with. Let the Board then determine what positions they are qualified for, and put them on the list of eligible persons.

Throw open the door as widely as possible to candidates, and then, when a fair and open market for military knowledge and ability has been thus created, the supply will soon be found to meet the demand. E.

Gen. Rosecrans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the country is mourning the loss of the brave Gen. Lyon, and lamenting the shocking oversight of the authorities to reinforce that devoted soldier, can we not, by one loud, united voice, wake up the Government to the absolute, imperative necessity of strengthening Gen. Rosecrans, who, with a force of 20,000 men, is menaced by one of 50,000: or are we, ere long, to be thrown into a cold sweat by hearing that our forces under his command have been cut to pieces, and that secession is again triumphant in Western Virginia?

Are we to be stripped of the benefits derived from the victories of Gen. McClellan in that region?

Are we to take one step up hill and then fall backward two?

If this is to be the programme of the campaign, we need not look for any termination of hostilities.

We have probably now 250,000 men under arms, with which we propose to crush out a rebellion covering a triangle of three thousand miles on its hypotheneuse, and a thousand miles on the other two angles.

We need about this number for Virginia alone; for Missouri we require seventy to one hundred thousand, and to occupy the Southern ports about two hundred and fifty thousand more.

We might as well try to knock down Bunker Hill Monument with a crowbar, or dam up the Mississippi with cotton, as to undertake to crush out a rebellion of the magnitude of the present one, with the very inadequate force we have in the field at present.

When the Executive takes in the whole thing, and calls for five or six hundred thousand men, we may then look for some success. S. W. D.

Loyalty at Flushing—What the People Have Done.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday is a report of a meeting at Flushing, called in aid of the artillery company about to be mustered into service. It is stated that our citizens were very indifferent to the object; and that "Mr. Carter commented with some severity upon the lack of patriotic spirit manifested by the well-to-do citizens." Your reporter must have misunderstood Mr. Carter. Although not present, I cannot believe that he so misrepresented the people of Flushing. Our village has some 4,000 inhabitants, and on the first uprising, after the fall of Sumter, they met together and contributed more than five thousand dollars to fit out and send forward our Fifteenth Regiment. More than two thousand dollars additional were raised at a subsequent meeting, and by individual applications. A large part of this sum was expended; the regiment has not gone and is disbanded, some of its members having scattered themselves elsewhere. I venture to assert that no town in the country has done as well, in proportion to its population. The people are mortified that their money has been thrown away, and probably do not incline again to give when so much will be wanted for the support of the poor the coming Winter. It certainly is not just that a wholesale charge of meanness and illiberality should be brought against them, when they have come out so nobly with their money.

It is also well known that the ladies have been indefatigable with their time and labor, and have not only supplied regiments quartered at Willett's Point with many needful things, but have also sent to Washington considerable quantities of clothing, jellies, &c. JUSTITIA.

Flushing, L. I., Aug. 27, 1861.

The New Oath of Allegiance.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day received from the Department of State, at Washington, the following order, inclosing the *new oath of allegiance* required by our Government, from all applicants for United States passports, as follows:

Your obedient servant,
J. B. Nones.

Hereafter, all persons applying for passports will be required to take the inclosed oath of allegiance:

To J. B. Nones, Notary Public New-York.
Aug. 27, 1861.

I, ——, do solemnly swear, that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same—any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law—so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of ——, 186—.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

TRAITORS IN THE NORTH.

TRYING TO RIDE THE FENCE.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 27.

Mr. Phineas F. Frazee, who was arrested in Rahway on Sunday on a charge of treason, was brought before John Whitehead, Esq., United States Commissioner, yesterday morning, for examination, a crowd of spectators being present. United States District-Attorney Keasbey appeared as prosecutor, and Ex-Governor Pennington as counsel for defendant. The charge against the latter was embraced in an affidavit made before a United States Commissioner in New-York City on Saturday last, by one John Gabriel, who alleges in substance that he is a member of the Second New-York Fire Zouaves, which left for the seat of war that day; that Frazee, the defendant, urged him to go South and join the Confederate Army, with the inducement that he would furnish him with a pass to the South; that he had passed others and intended to pass more, &c. The crime charged is that the defendant is guilty of treasonable acts in his endeavors to assist the enemies of his country.

The oath being administered to Mr. Frazee, his examination was proceeded with. He stated that he had carried on the carriage manufacturing business in Rahway since 1847; saw Gabriel (the complainant) on the Jersey City ferry-boat shortly after it left the dock Saturday, 23d inst.; the latter approached and asked how he did; defendant replied, "Very well;" Gabriel asked if defendant had anything for Smith to do down there (meaning the South;) defendant replied emphatically, No; that business was at a stand-still there; Gabriel remarked that he "would like to go South," to which the defendant replied that he had better remain here and do as he had been doing as a member of Captain Pierson's company. Gabriel said he "would be d—d if he would do it," he had "worked long enough for the United States without pay already." Defendant replied that if he would fight as he ought to do we would have plenty of business; that there were plenty of companies in New-Jersey as well as New-York; that he (Gabriel) was a young man, and ought to fight the battle out, and that (Frazee) was too old to fight. He then left Gabriel and went into the ladies' cabin. This is all the conversation which the defendant alleges passed between himself and Gabriel.

Mr. Frazee, in reply to questions, declared that he had encouraged enlistments in the Union Army, and had offered to give $50 to the wife or widow of the first member of the Clark Guard of Rahway who fell in defence of the flag; admitted that while in Columbia, S. C., where he has a branch establishment, in March last he contributed at one time $3, and another $5, to a subscription list in favor of a company in the Confederate Army, but did so because he believed a tirade would be made against him if he declined; that his property in Columbia, S. C., was worth about $40,000, and that both North and South he had openly declared against secession, and offered $10,000 if the Union could be restored.

In reply to a question as to whether he was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by Congress at its late session, the defendant replied that he was willing.

Mr. Frazee, in his cross-examination by the District-Attorney, stated he had a son residing in Columbia since he was 19 years old; that he (his son) had held the position of Quartermaster in the Confederate Army at the time of the firing upon the *Star of the West*, but he had since left it at his (defendant's) request, owing to the disordered condition of his business there. He also stated that he had urged no one to enter the C. S. Army, had given no passes, had promised no commission.

Mr. Keasbey moved a postponement of the further consideration of the case until to-day, that he might secure the attendance of two material witnesses who were in Rahway.

After some discussion, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

At that hour, after a brief discussion, the Commissioners admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000, with Jacob Woodruff and R. C. Anderson as sureties, to appear at the United States Circuit Court, to be held at Trenton on the third Tuesday of September.

A SON OF ROSS WINANS.

We learn by a gentleman from Sussex County, that a son of the notorious Ross Winans, who is visiting the birth-place of his father, Vernon, has been making himself obnoxious to the people in that part of the county, by drinking, whenever asked to, to the health of Jeff. Davis. On Friday last an honest-hearted but two-fisted countryman, named Adams, invited Winans to join him at the bar of a tavern, and feeling himself insulted when the windy Secessionist announced his usual toast, set down his glass, took off his coat, and gave Mr. Ross Winans, Jr., a home-made drubbing; one that it is said he will be kept in memory of by his mirror for many a day.

AN EMISSARY IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 27.

Yesterday morning, Samuel Eaken, whose arrest has been already published, was brought before United States Commissioner Heazlitt for a hearing, being charged with aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government, and giving aid and comfort to them. The prisoner is a tall, dark-featured man with black hair, eyes, and beard. When asked if he desired counsel, he replied, "that it would do him no good."

Deputy Marshal Sharkey being sworn, testified to having arrested the prisoner in Third-street, above Queen, searched his person and his lodgings in Palmer-street, and found various papers and other articles, which were exhibited; amongst them was a pass permitting S. Eaken and friends to pass over a certain railroad in the South, at the expense of the Confederate States of America; also, two rolls of fine silk-covered wire, $1,010 in gold coin, a box of tools, and a number of bills for hardware bought in Market-street.

Wm. Van Sykel sworn—Have been living in Richmond for some time as inspector of sewing-machines for George B. Sloat; left that city on the 9th of July last; while I was there the prisoner worked as a silver-plater for Sloat; don't know where he was at the time I came away; Mr. Sloat had a contract for altering 5,000 muskets for the C. S. A., from flint to percussion locks; he had a man in his employment (DeBow) who was experimenting with an infernal-machine; Sloat had a contract for making twelve telegraphic instruments for the Southern Army; he had to stop the work for want of fine wire, all that he had being too coarse for that purpose; he was promised if he finished the 5,000 muskets by a certain time, that he should have 30,000 more to alter.

D. R. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, testified that the wire taken from Eaken was the kind used in making telegraphic instruments; the quantity taken on the prisoner was worth over $40.

A. B. Campbell sworn—Had known Mr. Eaken for several years; saw him about five days since; he then said he had just come from Richmond, and was going back again; that he had bought a lot of books to take with him, and that he preferred living in the North, but was forced to go to Richmond to avoid starvation.

The prisoner was then committed for a further hearing.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on Monday next. It is considered, however, very doubtful whether the business before it can be dispatched so soon. The tax bill will probably furnish occasion for a lengthy discussion, although we are informed that it will probably pass. It proposes to raise fifteen millions of dollars by a convenient system of internal taxation. The act of the 16th of March last had already provided for raising ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year, and for the assessment to be made upon the respective States with regard to the value of the property, the revenue system and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of them.

The following is the provision of the law referred to:

"*And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of raising ten millions of dollars within the present calendar year, and of providing for the ultimate redemption of the debt herein authorized to be contracted, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to collect information in regard to the value of the property, the revenue system, and the amount collected during the last fiscal year in each of the Confederate States, and to report the same to Congress at its next session, so as to enable it to lay a fair, equal and convenient system of internal taxation, for the purpose of securing the payment of the debt hereby authorized to be created, in such manner as may fully discharge the obligation herein contracted by the pledge of the faith of the Confederate States to pay the principal and interest of the said debt when due."

It is considered by a large portion of Congress that, beyond the exigencies of meeting the interest of the public debt, and of the payment of salaries, there is no present necessity or propriety in levying direct taxes. It is to be hoped that if the bill pass at all, it will be only as an accommodation to present necessities, and be limited in its amount exactly to the extent of those necessities.

The Confederate Congress yesterday laid a similar embargo on the export of tobacco to that laid on cotton, which, it will be recollected, prohibited its deportation except from the Confederate seaports.

The Louisville *Courier* has the following dispatch, dated Nashville, Aug. 23:

"On the 21st, President Davis approved an act empowering the President to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe. The act empowers the President to determine to what nations the Commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to prescribe their duties. The two additional Commissioners will receive the same as those now in Europe.

The President also approved an act for the aid of the State of Missouri in repelling the invasion and to authorize her admission into the Confederacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missouri have been prevented by the unconstitutional interference of the National Government from expressing their will in regard to union with the Confederates, and that Missouri is now engaged in repelling the lawless invasion of her territory by armed forces. The Confederate Government considerd it their right and duty to aid the Government and people of Missouri in resisting this invasion and securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties. The President is authorized to coöperate, through the military power of this Government, with authorities of Missouri in defending that State against the lawless invasion of their soil by the United States, in maintaining the liberty and independence of Missouri with power to accept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpose. The act provides for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be ratified by the legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and an authenticated copy shall be communicated to the President. The President will then, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, issue his proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy. She recognizes the Government in Missouri, of which Claiborne F. Jackson is Chief Magistrate.

Gen. Ochiltree, of Texas, introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, complimenting the splendid victory obtained by McCulloch and his brave army at the battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri.

Congress is considering a bill providing for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies. This bill was framed as a retaliatory measure, to offset the Confiscation act of the Rump Congress. It will undoubtedly pass.

The Confederate Government is reported to have received dispatches, on the 20th, by telegraph, stating that the English Government sent orders to Admiral Milne, commanding the powerful British squadron in the Gulf, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress to and egress from the ports of the South, over which Lincoln claims that his paper blockade extends. High officials in Richmond are reported to believe such to be the fact, and the members of the Cabinet seem highly gratified. The French Consul at Richmond has received a dispatch announcing the arrival of a French war-frigate at Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gun-boats for the defence of the city of Memphis and the Mississippi River in that neighborhood, upon a special plan which has been submitted to the Department.

The report of a battle at Lovettsville was incorrect. Authentic intelligence received at Richmond, from Leesburgh, states that Lincoln's troops succeeded in effecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces. One of Lincoln's soldiers and several tories were taken prisoners."

A PIRATE OFF CAPE ANN.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 27.

Capt. Herrick, of the schooner *Agricola*, which arrived here from Ellsworth last evening, reports that, on the 25th inst., twenty miles northeast from Cape Ann, at 7:30 P. M., was hailed by a fore-and-aft schooner, which threatened to fire unless he came to a stand-still. The schooner ran alongside, and the captain came on board the *Agricola*. On being informed that her cargo was composed of wood and slabs, he appeared greatly disappointed. He asked about a vessel three or four miles to leeward, and, on being told that she was loaded with lumber, replied that he didn't want any such freight. It was for this reason that the cargo of the *Agricola* was left untouched. The Captain of the pirate inquired particularly if any sharp fishing vessels had been seen within a few hours. As the latter vessel had over forty men on board, Capt. Herrick thinks he wished to man another piratical craft with his surplus crew.

The "bold robber of the seas" evinced an intimate knowledge of our coast, and requested to be reported as the *Firefly*, of Charleston, S. C. Capt. H. says the vessel was about 140 tons burden, and Baltimore built. It was so dark that no name could be seen on the stern. Commodore Hudson was made acquainted with the facts in regard to the strange vessel this forenoon. It may be, if she is a pirate, that some Northern traitor is her owner.

If the vessel that stopped the *Agricola* is a pirate, it must be regarded as a pretty bold operation, and one the repetition of which the vigilance of our naval outhorities should render impossible.

A SHOUT OF EXULTATION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 17.

The victory in Missouri is gloriously confirmed; Lyon is killed and Siegel in flight and believed to be captured; Sweeney is killed, and Southwestern Missouri cleared of the National scum of invaders. All honor and gratitude to Ben. McCulloch and the gallant men with him, who met and scourged the minions of National tyranny.

The brave sons of Louisiana were there, and foremost in the fight, as at Manassas. There was a panic, it seems, of the untried and probably half-armed troops of Missouri, but the steady discipline and dashing courage of the Arkansas and Louisiana regiments retrieved the day, and, after a stubborn fight with the United States regulars, under their most vaunted Generals, made a clean sweep of the field. The flying enemy, intercepted by Hardee, have laid down their arms, and the day of the deliverance of Missouri is nigh.

These were the best soldiers which the United States had in the State and in the West. They were well drilled, by veteran officers, and confident of an easy victory in Missouri. They were the nucleus of the grand Western Army, which was to hold Missouri in bondage, as the basis of a grand movement for the subjugation of the States on the Lower Mississippi. They have been broken and dispersed. Southwestern Missouri is free already. The Southeast cannot long stand before the advancing armies of Pillow and Hardee, joined to those of McCulloch; and the next word will be: On to St. Louis! That taken, the power of Lincolnism is broken in the whole West; and instead of shouting, Ho! for Richmond! and Ho! for New-Orleans! there will be hurryings to and fro among the frightened magnates at Washington, and anxious inquiries of what they shall do to save themselves from the vengeance to come.

Good tidings reach us from the North and the West. Heaven smiles on the arms of the Confederate States; and through the brightly beaming vistas of these battles we see golden promises of the speedy triumph of a righteous cause—in the firm establishment of Southern independence.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs from Washington:

"From a gentleman who has been in Richmond the last six months, and who had a room at the hotel over that of Jeff. Davis, we learn that their army is rapidly becoming demoralized, that disease has taken a deep hold upon them, and the men are eager for an advance upon Washington, as they were promised. The delay has induced them to believe that the leaders are afraid to attempt it; and that Lincoln is gathering an immense army to give them battle—against such fearful odds, that resistance will not only be useless, but certain death." He says that Davis is daily told he must make a strike or the *army cannot be kept together for thirty days*; he hesitates, although Johnston was for making one on his own account on our lines above Washington, but was expressly forbid.

He says that Davis is under the influence of liquor the whole time, though occasionally he will be calm and discuss the chances of defeat. In public he always assumes the braggadocio, and talks about taking Washington, "when he gets ready," as though it would be an easy matter.

Their greatest wants now are clothes and shoes; the Army is ragged and nearly barefooted. They are depending upon the breaking of the blockade for supplies of both. Nearly all the uniforms were made of very thin goods, and will not be fit for Fall and Winter, now rapidly approaching. They have very few tents, or the proper material for making them.

APPLIES FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Sue A. Carter Foster, of Murfreesboro, N. C., the wife of Charles Henry Foster, has applied for a divorce, on the ground that her husband is an Abolitionist.

LAW REPORTS.

Usurious Acceptances—Opinion of Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Ryckman vs. Coleman et al.—I. The security given on the granting of this injunction was altogether too small to justify retaining it. The damages that might be sustained by its continuance could not be satisfied in any wise by that undertaking.

II. The answer denies positively all the equities set up in the complaint. It shows that the defendants were told an advance of money was not required, but simply of credit; and in the first case, in addition to the commission charged on the acceptances, it states that the charge was made for sale and guarantee. It is not usual to retain an injunction where the answer denies all the allegations on which the claim therefor is based.

III. The agreement to deduct two and a half per cent. from the commissions of seven and a half per cent. if no sale took place, and if the plaintiff was placed in funds to pay the drafts, in fact, leaves all the different transactions the same in principle, viz., an advance of credit by way of acceptance, and a charge of five per cent. therefor.

IV. There is nothing in any of the papers to warrant the conclusion that this form of acceptance was resorted to to cover up what the parties knew and understood was intended to be an usurious contract, and the only question therefore remaining is, whether a charge of five per cent. for accepting drafts on the deposit of goods where there is no loan of money is usurious.

Independent of its being an attempted cover for an usurious loan, I understand the plaintiff's counsel to concede that it is not usurious if it was a mere advance of an acceptance, with a charge for such advance, and for a sale and guarantee. In Schemerhorn *vs.* Tallman (14 N. Y. Rep., p. 93,) Justice Selden says: "It is plain that the giving of one's own promise to pay to another for any consideration cannot be brought within the definition of a sale. It is impossible to call such a transaction a transfer of property."

In More *vs.* Howland (4 Denio, 264,) it was held that a guarantee of indorsement of paper for two months at two-and-a-half per cent. commission, was not usurious. Chief Justice Bronson says: "A man has as good a right to sell his credit as to sell his goods or his lands, and if he deal fairly he may take as large a price as he can get for them." (See also 4 Hill, 436, 472; 1 Hilton, 532.) The case of Suydam *vs.* Westfall (4 Hill, 211,) is an express authority that a commission for accepting a draft does not make it usurious. I know that several Judges have expressed a different opinion, and in some of the cases referred to, in which the Judges have dissented, such opinions have been stated; but I do not feel willing to hold, that a mere commission paid for accepting a draft, where there is no loan of money and where it does not appear to have been a cover for a usurious contract, is, of itself, usurious and void.

If it is so, then in no case can a man, who loans his credit or accepts for another his bill of exchange, make a charge therefor. In all cases he would receive more than the law allows, if he makes any charge whatever, and his contract founded thereon would be void. Admitting, however, that there is doubt upon this question, still, for the reasons first stated by me, the injunction should be dissolved. Motion granted.

As the amount involved in this case is large, and it may be desirable for the plaintiff to take the opinion of the General Term on the questions involved, a stay of proceedings may be had on the order granted herein, provided the plaintiff increases the security given on issuing the injunction by an undertaking in $10,000, to be approved of by a Justice of the Court.

Can a United States Officer be Arrested on Civil Process While in Active Service?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Farrington vs. John W. Latson.—The plaintiff in this action having enlisted in the regiment now in course of construction by Col. Latson, the defendant, which regiment is at present in camp at Staten Island, and, as alleged, the said plaintiff having been guilty of a breach of discipline, after being sworn and mustered into the service of the United States, he was arrested by order of the Colonel and shut up in the guard-house. After he had obtained his release he proceeds to the City, obtains the services of a lawyer, and commences an action for false imprisonment, with an order of arrest against the Colonel. The Colonel, while on business in the City relative to his command, was arrested by the Sheriff and placed in custody. A motion now comes before the Court for the discharge of the defendant from arrest. The defendant presented an affidavit of the foregoing facts, and claims that he is not liable upon civil process. It is also argued that, if any disorderly member of a regiment at his own option can cause the arrest of his commanding officer upon civil process, such puts an end to all discipline, and will result in the total demoralization of regiments or companies, and defeat the purpose for which such regiment was enlisted. The Court, however, refused to decide the question upon the spot, but allowed the plaintiff's Attorney another day to present further affidavits upon the question. Col. Latson requested the Court to designate some officer in whose custody he was to remain; that he had been treated insultingly and tyrannically by the Under-Sheriff, and, although he had offered ample bail, it had been refused, and he was still in the custody of the Sheriff, while his regiment was being neglected. The Court said he had no power over the matter, and remanded him to the custody of the Sheriff.

Mr. Pearson for motion; Mr. Smith opposed.

Took the Oath of Allegiance.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ex-Judge Russell's son appeared in Court, accompanied by his father, and the oath of allegiance was duly administered to him by Judge Sutherland. The young gentleman holds a Lieutenant's commission in the Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, and is now duly mustered into the service.

Spencer's Case further Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Stephen A. Spencer.—This case, which was reported in the Times of Tuesday, the 27th inst., was further adjourned until the troubles of Col. Latson could be settled. It will be remembered that Spencer seeks his discharge from Latson's regiment, on *habeas corpus*, on the ground of infancy.

The Commissioners of Emigration not Responsible for Baggage.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Gustav Von Aux vs. the Commissioners of Emigration.—The plaintiff in this action, whose baggage was taken in charge and conveyed to Castle Garden by employes of the Railroad Company, was so unfortunate as to lose it. Supposing the Commissioners wholly responsible for the loss, he commenced a suit and on trial obtained a verdict. The defendants appeal, and the following is the opinion of the Court as to the extent of the liability of the Commissioners:

The Commissioners are public officers charged with the performance of certain public duties under a law of the State, and even if the persons who had the custody of the baggage could be regarded as the employes of the Commissioners, and acting under their control and direction, still the Commissioners would not be responsible for an injury resulting from the neglect or misconduct of their subordinates, unless the act of the subordinates which caused the injury was done in pursuance of directions received from the Commissioners, or unless it was shown that the Commissioners acted negligently in appointing such persons to discharge the duties assigned them. Nothing of the kind appeared here.

The various statistics defining the powers and duties of the Commissioners do not impose upon them the duty of taking charge of the baggage of emigrant passengers or of transporting and delivering it to the claimant in Castle Garden, and unless they undertook the performance of that duty they cannot be held responsible. They reserved to themselves, in their arrangement with the rail companies, and in the assignment to them of the lease of Castle Garden, the right of establishing regulations for the protection of emigrants from fraud or imposition of any kind, and for the government and preservation of order in the premises leased. What those regulations were do not appear, further than what was disclosed by the testimony of Mr. Samyne, one of the Commissioners, and from his testimony it appears that the Commissioners had nothing to do with the reception, transportation, custody or delivery of baggage. By the regulations established that service was performed by the employes of the railroad companies, and these companies are the parties responsible for any neglect in that particular. The Commissioners, in the lease before referred to, and by the arrangement made by them with the companies, have the right of excluding any company or its employes from Castle Garden, and the General Superintendent, appointed by the companies for the conducting of business between them and the emigrants, is appointed subject to the approval of the Commissioners. But this right of control and supervision does not render the Commissioners responsible for any injury to or the loss of baggage, unless they directly interfere in the matter of its reception, carriage and safe-keeping. And there is nothing in this case to show that they interfered in any way or took upon themselves any responsibility in the matter. The judgment must be reversed.

Important to Constables—Their Duties in Serving Attachments.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Egbert vs. Watson—By the Court—Brady, J.—When an attachment issues from a Justices' Court it is the duty of the constable to attach the goods of the defendant, make an inventory of the property seized, and serve a copy of the attachment and inventory on the defendant, personally, if he can be found in the county. If he cannot be found in the county the copy must be left at his last place of residence; or if he have no place of residence in the county, with the person in whose possession the goods are found, and the return of the officer must state specifically whether such copy was or was not personally served upon the defendant. (McDoel vs. [illegible], 3 Coms., 110.)

The officer, in his return to the attachment in this case, states that "because the defendant could not be found in the City and County of New-York, I left a copy of the within attachment and of said inventory, duly certified by me, at the last place of residence of the said defendant." Where was his last place of residence? If it was not in the City of New-York, then the copies should have been left with the person in whose possession the goods were found. The return is clearly defective. The officer should have stated the place of residence specifically, but if not specifically, at least, that it was within the County of New-York. The service having been improperly made, the Justice acquired no jurisdiction, and the judgment is invalid. (Watts vs. Willett, 2 Hilton, 212; Rosenfield *vs.* Howard, 15 Barb., 547.)

The return is also defective, in not stating specifically whether such copy was or was not personally served upon the defendant as required by the statute. It follows, inferentially, that if a defendant cannot be found, a personal service has not been made, but stating a fact inferentially, and stating it specifically, are very different modes of doing that duty. The Legislature have required the latter, and, in my view of the statute, intended that it should form a part of the return. However this may be, the judgment, for the reasons assigned, must be reversed.

Assignment by Infant Partner not Valid.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Fox vs. Heath.—The assignment which the plaintiff in this case seeks to set aside, was executed by three partners, one of whom is an infant. The interest of such infant did not pass by the assignment. The assignee took no title, could convey none as to his part, and the execution of the trust is impossible. The assignment of property for the benefit of creditors must be absolute and irrevocable in terms, and the instrument itself not subject to any defeasance by the act of any of the parties. The act of the infant in signing the paper is voidable, and may be counteracted by him either before or at maturity. The estate cannot be administered with the doubt of the infant's ratification, which can be solved only when the infant arrives at the age of twenty-one years. The creditors cannot be delayed under such circumstances. I think the assignment void, and that a Receiver should be appointed. I think, also, that the assignee of the judgment debtors, having given the security required by law, and having accepted the performance of the trust, should be appointed the Receiver in this case, and order accordingly. Order to be entered herein to be settled on two days' notice.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Ingraham, J.—*James Gould vs. Samuel D. Butterworth.*—Judgment for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*The Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New-York, vs. Edward C. Delavan.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

E. Person vs. George M. Monroe, et al.—Referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., to take proof on the place of residence of the defendant Jane Wilson, and report the same, with his opinion.

In the Matter of Louise Catino.—Certiorari allowed.

James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c., vs. The Equitable Insurance Company.—Amount heretofore allowed is reduced to an allowance of $50.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—*Fox vs. Heath.*—Motion granted; see opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67	87	1,000	Dl. Lac. W. R. [illegible]	90
10,000	U.S. 6s '81, Coup.	87¾	2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st mt	97½
6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	87¾	3,000	Han. & St. Jos. R. bs	39
2,000	U. S. 5s '65	86	12	Merchants' Bank	84
9,000	U.S. 5s '74, Coup.	78½	40	Mechanics' Bank	83
1,000	do	78½	50	do	83½
4,000	do	78½	40	Bank of Commerce	76
500	Treas. 12 ℘ ct. N's.	100½	20	Bank of N. America	70
28,100	Treas. 6 ℘ ct. 2 year	97¾	13	Shoe & Leather Bk.	78
5,000	do	97¾	25	Pac. M. S. Co.	73
2,500	Ohio State 6s, '60	90	100	do	73¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '70	91	71	do s3	73
3,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	80	250	N. Y. Cent. R.	73
2,000	Michigan 7s	86	650	do	72¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42	250	do b10	72¾
10,000	do	42½	100	do s15	72¾
6,000	do	42¾	5	do	72¾
9,000	Virginia State 6s	51	15	do s3	73
11,000	N. C. State 6s	54½	50	Hudson River R.	33
3,000	Ia. State 2½s	55	100	do s60	32
22,000	Missouri State 6s	41	10	Sixth-av. R.	118
5,000	do b10	41	100	Reading R. s30	34½
6,000	do s12	41	200	do b10	34¾
15,000	do s10	41	50	Mich. Central R.	41½
3,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R.	47	50	Panama Railroad	104½
4,000	California St. 7s	75½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs, '76	100½	600	Cleve. & Toledo R.	28½
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	79	50	do s60	28½
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	10½	100	do b30	28¾
1,000	do	10½	100	Chicago & R. I'd R.	40½
8,000	N. J. C. 1st mtg.	102½	100	do b60	40¾
			10	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pfd.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¾	$6,000	Missouri St. 6s	41½
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Coup.	88	500	Cal. State 7s	75½
19,000	Treas. 12 ℘ c. Nts	101	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	40½
2,000	Treas. 6 ℘ ct. 2-year	97¾	200	Pacific M. S. Co.	74½
2,000	Georgia St. 6s	67	235	do	75
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	42½	25	N. Y. Cen. R.	73¼
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	55	100	do	73½
4,000	do	55½	50	Erie Railroad	24½
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	51½	100	Reading Railroad	35½
7,000	do	52	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½

Wednesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

The rumor of disaster to the National Army in Western Virginia, in the morning papers, caused the Stock Market to open weak this morning, and the speculators, who have been operating for a week or ten days for lower prices, were disposed to press their sales at the early Board, more particularly on Missouri State Sixes and New-York Central shares. Before the Board broke up, however, there was a steadier demand manifested, and prices on the Street were generally better by ¼@½ ℘ cent. At the Second Board there was a further recovery, and before the Broker's left the Street, there was a general firmness reëstablished, and the last quotations fully up to last evening and in most instances a fraction higher, viz.:

Central	73¾	Toledo	28½
Missouris	41½	Rock Island	41
Tennessees	42½	Pacific	75
Illinois Central	64½	Hudson	33
Galena	65½	Erie	24½
Treasury Notes	97½	United States 6s, 1881	88

There was much steadiness in the National Securities, owing in part to the demand for Treasury 6 ℘ cents. to pay in for Customs, and to the increasing applications of the Sub-Treasury for the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. These applications to-day are 120 in number, in all sorts of sums, from $50 to $20,000, amounting, altogether, to $171,150, exclusive of a proposition from the Banks and Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., to take $750,000 on the terms allowed to the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. There was a sudden advance of 3 ℘ cent. in Pacific Mail Shares this afternoon, sales at 74½@75, and the final bid 76 ℘ cent. At 4½ o'clock this afternoon, the demand for Stocks generally was ahead of the disposition to sell, and a good deal of surprise was manifested that the news of the morning, and the known Bearish feeling of a strong and prominent clique at the Exchange Board, were unequal to the more decided depression of the Market. The reason for this is attributed by the old commission Brokers of the street, to the scarcity of most of the Stocks at the command of speculators.

The bidding for the City Bank Stocks is quite irregular to-day, and the figures are lower for Mechanics, Park, American, Exchange, Metropolitan and Corn Exchange:

Merchants'	82	Bank of N. America	70
Mechanics'	82½	Hanover	65
Phenix	80	Metropolitan	75
Fulton	105	Citizens'	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Market	[illegible]
National	80	Nassau	80
Seventh Ward	105	Shoe & Leather	78
State of New-York	75	Corn Exchange	70
Commerce	76	Continental	60
Broadway	100	New-York County	[illegible]
Ocean	70	Importers' & Traders'	78
American Exchange	75	Park	85

The changes in the Railway Mortgages and not important. New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. are up 1⅛ ₩ cent.

N. Y. Central shares	[illegible]	Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	89¾
N. Y. Central [illegible]	[illegible]	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	50
N. Y. Cen. [illegible], convertible, '76	100½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₩ c., '70	10
Erie firsts, '68	102½	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bonds	10¼
Erie seconds, '64	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Erie [illegible], extended	100½	C. & N. W. firsts 2d series	37
Erie thirds, '83	84½	C. & N. W. seconds	15
Hudson R. R. firsts	99	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	39½
Hudson firsts, '69	103	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	94	N. J. Cent. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	78½	Galena & Chicago firsts	97½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts	92
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. Erie & Wabash firsts	60½
M. Cent. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	97	L. Erie & W. seconds	26
Michigan S. 7 ₩ c. firsts	75	Del., Lac. & West. firsts	96
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. Ass. Bds.	53	Del., Lac. & W. seconds	89¼
N. Indiana firsts	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, S.F.	72
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	73	C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. bonds	91

The Exchange Market, after the sailing of the *Persia*, is quiet. Bankers, 107¼@107½; Merchants, 106½@107¼ on London. There is nothing new in money affairs.

The transactions at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$233,967
Payments on all accounts	385,902
Balance in all funds	9,171,747
For Customs	8,000
Treasury Notes	171,150

The last mail from London (by the *City of Washington*) brings the response to the advices from this side to the 31st July. The London *Times'* money article thus refers to the New-York private letters by the Cunarder of that date:

"The mercantile letters from New-York by the present packet *describe great despondency, owing to the impression produced by the bad management and inefficiency shown at Bull Run. People, it is said, are losing confidence in the Government*, and another defeat would bring a large number over to the policy of allowing secession to take place peaceably. Some persons now express a belief that the North will have to acknowledge the South before the end of the year, but the real tendency of events seems to be more and more in the direction of the state of affairs that will render both parties glad of a compromise. The National troops are stated to have evacuated both Harper's Ferry and Hampton, and much anxiety was evidently felt as to the safety of Washington. The opinion was, however, that it would be a great mistake on the part of the Confederates to attack that city. If defeated, they would lose all the prestige gained at Bull Run; and if successful, they would again unite the North against them as one man; while, if they abstain from needlessly arousing animosity, and remain on the defensive, *the North, it is asserted, will soon divide into two parties, an event which would greatly interfere, not only with enlistment, but with the raising of money.*"

The letters referred to reveal to the public of England a very pretty scheme not unsuspected here at the time, in which Wall-street was to be made to play a conspicuous part for the distraction and division of the Northern sentiment in regard to the war, soon after the disaster at Bull Run. That it was not successful is owing to no want of effort on the part of the Southern rebels at Richmond, through their disloyal emmissaries in this City, and probably to no want of sympathy in some of the writers of the letters from which the London *Times* derives its hasty conclusion, but to the circumstance that disloyalty and selfishness constitute the rare exception, rather than the rule among our mercantile and banking people. The London *Times* will have learned in less than a fortnight after the foregoing prognostics of a division at the North which was to interfere with enlistments and to stop supplies, that the miserable treachery of this scheme of distraction proved an utter and disgraceful failure; that the Secretary of the Treasury negotiated his loans *at home*, without impediment, and within the limits, as to terms, prescribed by the act of Congress, and with a unanimity and earnestness in favor of seeing the Government, at any and every cost, through its present conflict, among the great banking and mercantile interests of the Atlantic cities, which has no parallel, in the sum involved, in the whole history of the country.

We do not pretend to know or suspect who wrote the letters at the close of July, upon which the London journal has prematurely relied in regard to the division of sentiment in the loyal States, and especially in New-York. Some of them were no doubt frightened by Bull Run; others influenced by a business sentiment alien to and caring nothing for, because alien to the honor and manhood of the country, and a third class moved by their secret though ill-concealed sympathy with the most wicked and unprovoked rebellion ever encountered by established Government; *but this much we do know* and rejoice in, that neither the "great despondency" represented to pervade mercantile circles in New-York, nor the prospect of "two parties" at the North, have any existence at present; nor were there any evidences of their existence in this City the very week the paragraph from the London *Times* was published, as the writer would learn by other mercantile letters and through the public Press, hence by the *Africa* on the 14th August.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 26.	LOANS. Aug. 19.	SPECIE. Aug. 26.	SPECIE. Aug. 19.
Philadelphia	$3,998,000	$3,308,000	$938,000	$937,000
North America	3,381,489	2,945,699	856,426	861,653
Farmers & Mech.	4,677,983	4,095,838	1,192,128	1,365,255
Commercial	1,888,000	1,456,000	340,000	318,000
Mechanics'	1,809,736	1,514,049	303,530	329,933
N. Liberties	1,394,000	1,235,000	384,000	321,000
Southwark	944,619	847,601	328,137	343,884
Kensington	683,705	589,650	174,793	193,176
Penn Township	615,223	586,684	194,451	202,358
Western	1,349,420	1,280,056	554,741	540,854
Man. & Mech.	1,032,430	1,028,064	150,329	185,493
Commerce	642,197	626,500	179,368	175,927
Girard	2,093,539	1,878,669	279,528	341,370
Tradesmen's	523,952	483,089	166,657	157,390
Consolidation	482,091	416,232	86,598	91,199
City	835,990	678,164	165,180	151,637
Commonwealth	476,553	387,225	87,111	79,285
Corn Exchange	339,000	353,000	87,000	111,000
Union	329,210	301,563	55,610	59,706
Total	27,457,117	24,011,084	$6,487,587	$6,766,120

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 26.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 19.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 26.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 19.
Philadelphia	$2,405,000	$1,690,000	$226,000	$233,000
North America	2,496,947	2,075,380	226,035	233,625
Farmers & Mech	3,644,993	3,287,323	352,220	361,995
Commercial	1,221,000	305,000	97,000	97,000
Mechanics'	1,046,056	903,889	122,460	123,015
N. Liberties	1,047,000	856,000	76,000	75,000
Southwark	772,626	690,578	65,530	66,630
Kensington	424,578	435,080	104,940	105,370
Penn Township	526,699	461,221	59,212	54,856
Western	1,113,445	1,072,048	106,055	106,505
Man. & Mech	526,626	559,850	65,905	63,785
Commerce	518,743	490,772	52,790	55,615
Girard	720,358	750,826	157,610	171,745
Tradesmen's	419,126	381,682	56,059	57,636
Consolidation	195,282	193,294	70,573	67,096
City	515,306	347,658	43,420	45,250
Commonwealth	262,350	164,447	61,125	64,645
Corn Exchange	203,000	219,000	73,000	68,000
Union	158,430	160,790	30,680	29,090
Total	18,217,914	15,335,838	$2,046,614	$2,076,857

The aggregate of the Bank statement compares with those of the previous week as follows:

	Aug. 26.	Aug 19.	Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,030	$11,810,030	
Loans	27,457,117	24,011,084	Inc. $3,446,033
Specie	6,487,587	6,766,120	Dec. 278,533
Due from other B'ks	1,133,045	1,134,425	Dec. 1,380
Due to other Banks	2,988,213	2,886,426	Inc. 101,787
Deposits	18,217,914	15,335,838	Inc. 2,882,076
Circulation	2,046,614	2,076,857	Dec. 30,242

A letter from a prominent financial authority in London, received by the last mail, says:

"In a financial sense, the effect of this sentiment [in favor of peace in the United States] is especially manifested by the repugnance expressed in all quarters, to anything like a proposal for a loan being entertained. It is believed that the money difficulty will be that which will bring, sooner than anything else, both sides to a disposition to return to friendly relations and a restoration of the Union, and, therefore, that any persons who would seek to lessen that difficulty by supplying the sinews of war, would be the worst enemies of the country."

It is surprising that our English friends (if, indeed, they be such in honest sentiment, which we shall not seriously question in th's writer) should so directly reverse the view which is taken on *this* side, of the best means of ending this conflict. These means are the earliest recognition by the civilized world, and the loyal acknowledgment of the masses of the Southern people, whose unprincipled demagogues and political gamesters have precipitated their States into rebellion; that this Government has the material power, *and can command all the money* necessary to assert and maintain its supremacy, cost what it may in time, blood or treasure, or altogether, from one extreme of the country to the other. There is no "money difficulty" in the question, so far as the loyal side of the War is concerned. This fact will have been understood in London a very few days after the foregoing letter was written, and we may hope that, after this, all repugnance to entertaining the idea of participating in our loans, *when the London public is solicited to do so*, will be disembarrassed of the grave responsibility of neutrality, and that our Treasury Bonds and funded Stocks will be bought and sold on the Royal Exchange, as in times past, by the single rule of whether they will pay or not.

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES, STATE NEW-YORK.

	90 Joint Stock.	25 Mutual.	111 Co.'s in all.
Net assets	$23,166,756 15	$4,125,697 01	$27,292,453 16
Gross do.	26,860,190 32	4,560,159 41	31,420,349 73
Liabilities	3,693,434 17	434,462 40	4,127,896 57
Income	8,928,060 73	230,439 12	9,158,499 85
Expenditures	8,863,897 66	183,110 57	9,047,008 23
Premiums rec'd.	7,261,596 52	1,029,167 52	8,290,763 04
Losses paid	3,984,441 61	120,486 54	4,104,928 15
Dividends	2,469,090 05		2,469,090 05
At risk	829,338,848 27	87,136,107 63	916,474,955 90

The above figures are from the annual report of the Superintendent of the State Insurance Bureau.

The following is the Specie List per steamer *Teutonia:*

Knauth, Lachod & Kuhn	$4,639	J. Boynton & Son	$2,500
John Syz & Co.	14,100	Nesmith & Son	2,753
Nesmith & Son	4,500	Chas. Williams	8,903
		Gelo & Francia	2515

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17 5-16; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₩ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 10,706 bbls. Flour, 203 bbls. and 25 bags Corn Meal, 71,107 bushels Wheat, 97,848 bushels Corn, 34,400 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 374 pkgs. Provisions, and 298 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 755 bbls., including 548 bbls. Pots, and 207 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags Rio at 14c.@15c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo at 14¼c.@14½c. ₩ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and is advancing. Sales, to-day, 1,850 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ ℔	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling, ₩ ℔	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Middling Fair, ₩ ℔	19¾	19¾	20	20¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active to-day, as the demand from shippers is checked by the rapid rise in ocean freights. Prices of desirable lots, however, are essentially unaltered, while inferior and very common grades are depressed. The reported sales reach 14,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State at $4 45@$4 80, mainly at $4 50@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 45@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₩ bbl

Superfine State	$4 25	@$4 35
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 65
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 00	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales 800 bbls., at $5@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive, including superfine at $4 30@$4 40, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; Rye Flour rules quiet, at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request for export, and prices, especially of inferior and common lots, have been depressed. The reported sales amount to 161,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, choice at $1 30; White Western at $1 22@$1 28; new do. do. at $1 20@$1 22½; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 19@$1 20, new red Western (Winter) at $1 10 @$1 15; old red Western, at $1 14@$1 18; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 04@$1 09; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 06; Racine Spring at $1@$1 02; North-Western Club at 98c.@$1; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 87c.@98c.; new white Kentucky at $1 30@$1 34 ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively demand, and is firmer; sales 175,000 bushels, at 45c.@49c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing at 47c.@48c. for sound; 42½c.@44½c. for damaged do.; 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow, and 52c. for do. White; 48c. for Northern Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 65c.@68c. for Northern, 52c.@ 55c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand, including Canadian at 26c.@29c.; Western at 32c. @33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Saturday, Aug. 24.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	33,036	744,720	1,242,358	62,905	8,547	2,114
1860	13,878	735,264	432,715	41,368	17,750	3,394

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Saturday, Aug. 24.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	13,402	608,780	580,176	....	....	....
1860	14,713	746,737	295,706	13,000	1,428	....

Estimated stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Aug. 26, 1861.

Flour, bbls	9,876	Corn, bush	2,565,442
Wheat, bush	457,340	Oats, bush	364,245

HAY—North River very quiet, at 40c.@60c. for new, and 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request at steady rates. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@24c., and crop of 1859 at 9c.@12c. ₩ ℔.

LIME—Has been inactive and nominal in prices to-day.

MOLASSES—Sales, 54 hhds., at 30c.@32c. for Porto Rico; 28c. for English Island, and 22c.@23c. for Cuba Muscovado, ₩ gallon.

METALS—Have been generally quiet to-day, at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Sales of 180 bbls Spirits Turpentine have been made, in lots, at prices ranging from $1 40 @$1 50 ₩ gallon, the market closing heavily and quite irregularly. The principal sales of Resin have been 1,700 bbls. Common within a range of from $4 67½@$5 ₩ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The market has been quiet to-day for all descriptions. Prices, however, have not varied materially.

New-Bedford Market, week ending Aug. 26.

Sperm—The transactions of Sperm Oil since our last include sales of 3,100 bbls.—110 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 24 ₩ gallon, and the balance for export, at prices not transpired. *Whale*—The sales for the week include 1,160 bbls., for export, at 41c., and 300 bbls. to the trade at 42c.@43c. ₩ gallon. *Whalebone*—No transactions in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 26, 1861	46,434	109,883	843,700
Same time last year	58,208	123,324	1,059,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive at $15 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cut Meats are in more demand at 5½c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 400 tierces and bbls. poor to prime, at 8½c. @9½c. ₩ ℔. Beef is dull, yet steady; sales, since our last, 175 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 8c.@11c. for Western, and 8½c.@14½c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales 650 tierces, in lots, at $6 25@$7, ₩ 100 ℔s., showing a much more active and a firm market.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full prices. Sales to-day, 1,200 hhds. Cuba, at 6c.@7½c.; 299 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7¾c. ₩ ℔., usual terms; also, by auction, 201 hhds. Porto Rico, at $6 25@$7 94; 14 tcs. do. do., at $6 19, and 25 bbls. do. do., at $6 50@ $7 19, chiefly at $7 12½@$7 19, cash, ₩ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales, 15,000 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "The general tone of the market has been quiet throughout the week, and we have no essential change to report. At the close a light demand prevails for export, generally at prices below the views of holders; but the stock is small, and strictly Prime, in hhds., remains steady at 8¼c., while for Ordinary 8⅛c. would be accepted. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c."

WHISKY—Sales: 450 bbls. at 16¾c.@17c., chiefly at 17c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, owing to the high rates asked. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 27s. 6d.; Fustic, 20s.; Ore, 30s.; Lard and Bacon, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton; Oil, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s.6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d. ₩ ℔. For Cork, for orders, a bark, with Wheat, in vessel's bags, at 14d.; and another, with Corn, in bulk and bags, at 12½d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Monterey*, 422 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H. and Algoa Bay, [illegible] ship, 1,700 tons, to Panama, Coal; a brig, 300 tons, to Cadiz, Staves, a Br. schr., [illegible] to St. Pierre, Mart.; a Br. schr., 90 tons, to Curaçoa and back; a bark, 407 tons, to Havana and back, on private terms; a bark, 391 tons, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $20; a schr., 347 tons, to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $16; a Danish brig, 170 tons, same voyage, $1 50 ₩ bbl.; a schr., 1,500 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $1,600; a brig, 190 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,700.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market is active for all descriptions, and receipts in good order readily command our outside figures.

Orange County Pails, ₩ ℔	16	@ 18
Extra fine State firkins, ₩ ℔	13	@ 14
Fine State Dairy firkins, ₩ ℔	11	@ 12
Ordinary to good do., ₩ ℔	9	@ 11
Fine State half firkin Tubs, ₩ ℔	13	@ 14
Fair State half firkin Tubs, ₩ ℔	10	@ 12
Fine Welsh Tubs, ₩ ℔	12	@ 13
Fair Welsh Tubs, ₩ ℔	8	@ 10
Western Reserve Choice, ₩ ℔	10	@ 11
Western Reserve, Common to Good, ₩ ℔	7	@ 9
Central Ohio Choice, ₩ ℔	10	@ —
Central Ohio, Common to Good, ₩ ℔	7	@ 9
Western Pennsylvania Choice, ₩ ℔	11	@ —
Western Penn., Common to Good, ₩ ℔	7	@ 9
Grease Butter, ₩ ℔	6	@ —

CHEESE

Is active and in good request for shipment.

Extra Fine State Dairy, ₩ ℔	6	@ 7½
Fair State Dairy, ₩ ℔	4	@ 6
Ohio Fine, ₩ ℔	5	@ 6
Ohio Common, ₩ ℔	3	@ 4
Nutmeg, ₩ ℔	6	@ 7
Pineapple, ₩ ℔	6	@ 9

EGGS

Are in fair supply, and salable at 10½c.@11½c., to count out.

BEANS

We quote:

Small Pea, ₩ bushel	1 65	@1 75
Medium, ₩ bushel	1 65	@1 80
Marrow, ₩ bushel	1 75	@2 00
Kidney, ₩ bushel	1 75	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are scare and quiet; sales at 5½c. for State and Western. Some old Southern are held at 3c.@4c. Plums are quick at 12c. Other fruits are in light supply.

Dried Apples, State and Western, ₩ ℔	4½	@ 5
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright, ₩ ℔	10	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled, ₩ ℔	3	@ 5
Dried Plums, ₩ ℔	9	@ 10
Dried Cherries, Pitted, ₩ ℔	10	@ 11

FRESH FRUITS.

Apples—sweet, good—₩ bbl	3 00	@3 50
Apples—Summer Pippins—extra	3 00	@3 50
Pears—Bell—₩ bbl	4 00	@5 00
Peaches—Delaware—₩ basket	1 50	@3 00
Peaches—Jersey, prime, ₩ bushel	3 00	@ —

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote Potatoes in bulk:

Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 50	@2 00
Buckeyes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@1 38
Junes, ₩ bbl	1 25	@1 38
Dykemans, ₩ bbl	1 25	@1 38
Beets, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ —
Parsnips, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ —
Onions—Red—₩ bbl	1 00	@1 25
Onions—White—₩ bbl	1 25	@1 75
Ruta Baga Turnips, ₩ bbl	75	@ —
Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ —
Tomatoes, ₩ bushel-basket	31	@ 62

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, ₩ ℔	9	@ 10
Ducks, ₩ pair	38	@ 50
Geese, ₩ pair	62	@ 75
Fowls, ₩ pair	44	@ 50
Chickens, ₩ pair	25	@ 75
Woodcock, ₩ pair	—	38
Pigeons, stall fed, ₩ doz	—	1 50

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, 1861.

There is a marked falling off in the receipts of most kinds of live stock, as compared with the previous week, and with the average weekly supply of last year. This is particularly the case with sheep and beef cattle, the receipts being 5,000 less of sheep and 1,400 less of cattle than at the last market. There is, however, no great deficiency in any kind of meat, owing to the limited demand, and to the fact that considerable supplies were left unsold at the close of the market one week ago....Of beef cattle, only 3,223 fresh animals have been received for the week ending to-day, which is nearly 1,000 head less than the weekly average for 1860. But butchers overbought at the last market, owing to the very low rates, and they have this week manifested great indifference as to whether they bought at all. The brokers, anticipating a short supply, have bought up nearly all the droves on the way, and they calculated on getting above a cent. a pound advance upon the unprecedented low rates of last week, but in this City they were foiled, and ½c.@¾c. was all that could be obtained. The cattle were generally of a better grade than the average for this season of the year, indicating that they have been well fed on the surplus corn still remaining at the West, especially in Illinois, from which State *two-thirds* of all the cattle here this week were derived....Milch Cows still lower than ever this week. Several dealers complained that they could not get any offers for cows. They are fully $10 ₩ head lower than this time last year....Veal Calves sell quicker, on account of a scarcity, but at last week's rates, or a shade higher....Sheep and Lambs are doing very little, if any better than one week ago. Large numbers were left over till this week, and the fresh arrivals have been free, though much less than last week. Trade continues dull, though nearly all were disposed of—at low rates, however....Swine are not plenty, but the demand is limited. Prices have advanced a trifle, and the market is generally dull.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 27:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,223	124	418	12,153	5,204
Previous week	4,608	174	656	17,361	5,620
Corresponding week last year	4,296	129	534	14,416	4,569

Weekly average of beeves for 1860 4,390
Weekly average of beeves for 1859 3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858 3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857 3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 21,122. Total number received the previous week, 28,419; being a decrease of 7,297, mostly sheep and cattle.

Of the 3,223 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,905 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 253 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 33 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 13 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 19 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,905 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 306 head came from New-York, 1,849 from Illinois, 525 from Ohio, 32 from Indiana, 125 from Iowa, 17 from New-Jersey, 10 from Canada, 41 from Michigan.

The 2,905 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,041; Hudson River Railroad, 851; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 319; Harlem Railroad, 371; Hudson River boats, 306; on foot, 17.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Early indications pointed to a light supply this week, and those brokers in the habit of visiting Albany purchased what cattle they could conveniently handle at that place. Others bought upon the arrival of the stock here, so that when the market opened Tuesday morning most of the cattle in a changable condition had changed hands—nearly all except ALEXANDER and SMITH'S droves. As owners of the cattle they were selling, brokers of course strove to advance the rates all a moderate supply would bear, but the higher prices were mainly owing to fewer numbers. Trade was pretty brisk on Tuesday, and only about 250 head were in the yards unsold at night. A few more were received by the Harlem Road, making the total at ALLERTON'S 2,905, or 1,200 less than last week, which is a heavy decline, and only the indifference of butchers who bought largely last week and have had a slow retail market, kept prices from going still higher. As it was, most of the sales were made at an advance of fully ½c., while the difference of weights in favor of the seller made near another ¼c. Nothing in good killing condition sold for less than 8c., while prime steers brought 8½c., with a few of the tops at 8¾c., as was proved by killing them Tuesday night. The remnants of lots on sale Wednesday went off slowly, the market closing about 2 o'clock P. M.

Taking this week's [illegible] down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8½c.@8¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Medium to good	7¾c.@8¼c.	7¼c.@7¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	6½c.@7c.
Poorest quality	6c. @7c.	5c. @6¼c.
General selling prices	7c. @8¼c.	6½c.@7¾c.
Average of all sales	7¼c.@8¼c.	7c. [illegible]

Sellers were pretty well united in opinion that the advance was from $2 to $3 ₩ head, while some of the buyers were equally positive the advance was 1c. ₩ ℔. The rise is quite sufficient, however, to set a portion of cattledom crazy, and long before this report shall reach the country, the telegraph will have forwarded orders to buy droves, and early trains will bear anxious drovers and brokers to Buffalo, Chicago, &c., to secure cattle for the next market. So impetuous are cattle men, that no sooner does a little streak of good luck attend them than they rush in and "spoil the sport."

About 1,000 cattle went East from Albany on Monday.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

MURRAY & GLOVER had 105 cattle, on their own account, bought in six different lots. They were Ohio and Illinois steers and oxen, ranging from very fine steers to coarse rough oxen, of uneven weight, which they run out at 7c.@8½c.—very few over 8c.

H. BARNES was selling on his own account, 51 Illinois cattle bought at the yard. They were a good fair bunch of butcher's steers rated at 6¾ cwt., which run out at 7¾c.

G. W. CONGER sold 96 pair Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER, rated 7 cwt., and run out at 7½c.@8¼c.; all sold Tuesday.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 109 pretty tidy Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., at 7½c.@8½c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for THOMSON & HALL, 111 Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt., just fair flesh, at an average of 8c. Also 30 Ohio cattle for HATHAWAY. Rated 7¼ cwt., and averaging 8¼c.

Capt. VAIL and PRESCOTT had 34 pretty good Ohio cattle bought of BRAGG at Albany. Rated 8 cwt., and retailed at 8c. Also 16 light State hoppers for MILLER at 6¼c., or $30 each.

D. BARNES had 85 Illinois cattle bought at the yards. Rated 7¼ cwt.; good steers, and retailing at scant 8c.

C. G. TEED was selling 76 Illinois steers for G. REED; a fair lot of 7¼@7¾ cwt., and running out at 7½c.@ 8½c., average 8c.

P. F. CARY was selling 49 of ALEXANDER'S cattle; a fair bunch of steers and oxen, rated 7¾ cwt, and running out at 7½c.@8½c., average 7½c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 104 pretty fair Illinois steers, of 7¾ cwt., owner 8 cwt., at 7½c.@ 8½c.

ED. LOUGHMAN, for M. LOUGHMAN, 60 good Ohio cattle, at $68 each—rated 8¼ cwt. They were fed by HAGLER, in Fayette County. They were past 3-year old, and were not quite ripe enough, but were in good flesh; part Durham breed. B. WEEKS took 20 of the tops, estimated strong 9 cwt., at $72 each.

B. BARTRAM sold 102 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & CASSELL. They were a common, light lot, weighing 1,330 at home—had "a long tail," and averaged $54 each, or full 8c. ₩ ℔.

B. P. WALLING sold, on his own account, 32 fair Indiana steers and heifers, of 6 cwt., at $44 each. Also, for HILL, 8 State steers and heifers, one and two years old, at 6c.

WHITE & SON, for H. R. SMITH & Co., 148 Illinois steers, with few oxen—a fair lot, half of them very good—of 7¾ cwt., which run out at 7½c.@8½c.

H. HURD had 65 Illinois cattle on his own account; rated 7¼ cwt., and running out at 7½c.@8¼c. They were a fair lot.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for GLENDI & MCCLUNG, 94 common to fair Illinois cattle, of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

MILCH COWS.

Receipts of fresh cows are considerably less than last week, but they sell no better—dealers say worse. It is certain that very fair cows were sold to-day at $25 each, and good milkers, young and healthy, at $30, while $35 is the highest price of anything we heard of. Prices are about $10 ₩ head less than this time last year.

VEAL CALVES.

These are scarcer and sell quicker at last week's rates, although it is likely more have brought the top price, 5c., than sold for that figure a week ago. The stock was early disposed of, but with abundance of sheep and lambs, there was no unsupplied demand. Receipts continue to diminish as Autumn approaches.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Induced by the very low rates of last week, butchers laid in more than a usual supply, so that their wants are not large this week. Again some stock was left over from the previous week, and added to the present supply, so that more stock is on sale than can be readily disposed of, though the receipts of fresh stock foot up but 12,153, or more than 5,000 less than last week. Trade is dull, and prices remain about as last week, or a shade better, the average price of all the sheep sold being less than 3c. ₩ ℔. live weight, and the top price for nice fat sheep is not over 3¼c. Lambs bring 4c.@4½c., and a few very fat ones of 65 to 70 ℔s. brought near 5c. The market is livelier than last week, but several lots remained unsold.

Receipts for the week, at BROWNING'S, were as follows: From New-York, 2,144 brought in—57 by Capt. J. Powell; 91, R. L. Bamber; 85, G. L. Fero; 148, P. Kilmer; 108, D. S. Brumagin; 54, G. Noxon; 205, Moody & Chapman; 80, I. Estes; 112, J. Bullion; 120, W. H. Brown; 102, J. Cobine; 81, H. Shove; 201, C. M. Alvord; 75, L. Miller; 87, J. J. Plattner; 54, H. Purdy; 203, Haight & Ladue; 70, Elliott & Co.; 32, S. Beckwith; 90, R. W. Winter; 89, C. Vanduzer. From Ohio, 1,656 brought in—182 by R. Tefft; 188, L. Manahan; 198, G. H. Robbins; 370, C. O. & J. C. Brainard; 183, D. Garrett; 178, G. W. Weary; 357, Downing & Wells. From New-Jersey—51 by D. T. Runyon, and 8 by P. Force. Total, 3,859.

The pens were well filled this morning, about 1,000 head coming in, not reported above. Trade was dull, but not as much so as last week.

A few sales are given as follows:

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

194 sheep	$639	91 lambs	$320 56
201 sheep	445 75	73 lambs	162 12
		81 lambs	195 00
Totals	640		$1,762 43

Average $2 75 ₩ head.

WEST & HART sold 1,162 head, mostly fair sheep, at an average of $2 75 each.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

90 sheep & lambs	$247 95	361 sheep & lambs	$954 87
112 sheep & lambs	267 37	73 sheep & lambs	205 00
144 sheep & lambs	292 62	85 sheep & lambs	248 88
102 sheep & lambs	166 75	199 sheep & lambs	439 63
80 sheep & lambs	238 50	175 sheep & lambs	454 62
119 sheep & lambs	242 00	201 sheep & lambs	507 81
108 sheep & lambs	319 50	217 sheep & lambs	504 12
Totals	2,166		$5,089 68

Average, $2 35 each.

O'BRIEN gives receipts of 2,578 sheep and lambs from the following States, viz.: New-York: 21, John Budd; 35, G. C. Berdell; 126, R. Earl; 85, J. Shimell; 40, V. Van Bremer; 109, A. M. Culver; 19, Capt. J. Smith; 74, J. Greene; 146, J. Shimer; 183, Wm. S. Holmes; 190, Mr. Rowe; 35, J. Dumond; 123, J. Elliott; 194, H. L. Barton; 23, V. Gorf; 191, J. Chamberlain. From Ohio: 201, Magers & Moore; 171, J. H. Kilgrove; 197, W. Smith; 199, W. Chapman. From New-Jersey, 15, by T. Coleman. From Canada: 181, W. H. Skillman. Total, 2,578.

Sales of the following lots are given by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW:

201 sheep & lambs	$571 50	153 sheep & lambs	$420 12
194 sheep & lambs	493 92	117 sheep & lambs	375 75
21 sheep & lambs	58 25	98 sheep & lambs	259 25
124 sheep & lambs	276 25	144 sheep & lambs	372 12
35 sheep & lambs	100 12	35 sheep & lambs	103 50
23 sheep & lambs	46 75	201 sheep & lambs	502 50
119 sheep & lambs	331 68	123 sheep & lambs	406 37
109 sheep & lambs	406 00	50 sheep & lambs	100 00
47 sheep & lambs	164 00	194 sheep & lambs	346 25
64 sheep & lambs	90 62		
Totals	2,072		$5,424 95

Average $2 61 each.

MCCARTY & O'BRIEN report sales of 1,229 sheep and lambs for $3,257 23, or $2 81 each. These sales include a portion of the stock left over from last week.

CHAMBERLIN gives the receipts of 3,639 sheep and 1,362 lambs for the week, making the large number of 5,001. They were sold as follows, by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners:

117 sheep	$4 00	30 lambs	$4 00
132 sheep	3 50	61 lambs	3 62½
121 sheep	3 31¼	108 lambs	3 50
211 sheep	3 25	92 lambs	3 12½
160 sheep	3 12½	169 lambs	3 00
154 sheep	3 00	43 lambs	2 87½
371 sheep	2 87½	39 lambs	2 75
527 sheep	2 75	108 lambs	2 50
516 sheep	2 62½	84 lambs	2 37½
451 sheep	2 50	125 lambs	2 25
400 sheep	2 37½	118 lambs	2 18¾
284 sheep	2 25	148 lambs	2 00
195 sheep	1 87½	197 lambs	1 75

ALLERTON received but 715 sheep and lambs at Forty-fourth-street, which was quite sufficient for the demand.

SWINE.

The pens were well cleaned out yesterday; but fresh arrivals of near 1,700 this morning made an ample supply for the present. Hogs are of larger size than usual at this season, owing to cheap corn at the West. Low as hogs are, corn sells best when converted into pork. Most of the stock is corn fed, the distilleries having very generally stopped for want of a whisky market.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4¾c.	5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4c.	5c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	4½c.	5½c.@5¾c.
Still Hogs	3¾c.	4¾c.@4⅞c.

There are a few store hogs sent in, which sell at irregular prices. There is but little demand for them.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

There remained unsold at the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 288 head. The market has been more active during the week. One pair of first-class coach horses changed hands at $800; and a few good roadsters at from $250@$275 each. No sales of first-class draught horses or shippers have been reported. Some inquiry exists for good saddle horses for officers of the Army, but at prices not to exceed $150 per head. Very few omnibus or railroad horses have been sold....The total sales for the week amount to 128 head, of which 65 were sold to the State of Rhode Island, to supply the regiments going from that State, at prices ranging from $110@ [illegible] Philadelphia dealers for Government [illegible] prospect of the common stock being taken immediately. Several small lots are expected this week, mostly selected for Government use. Some of the stables have received some very good horses from the interior of this State, which are held at reasonable prices.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1861.

BEEVES—There is a falling off in the supply, compared with last week, of 750 head, and a marked decline in the average quality. The railroad brought down 2,912 head, which, with 30 driven in, makes a total of 2,942 on sale—enough for one week during the dog-days. The decline in prices in the New-York market last week is felt here, and buyers have things pretty much their own way. We do not know of but one drove in the yards that will command over 4½c. ₩ ℔., live weight, and we saw several bunches of fine fat four and five years old steers that were sold at 4c. @4½c. ₩ ℔. As compared with last week, the decline in prices is equivalent, perhaps, to the falling off in quality. But few of the drovers will come out whole this time, and many will lose from $2@$5 ₩ head. We know of one who loses $300 on his drove, and of another who, after spending two weeks in buying 50 Indianas and bringing them down here, loses $200.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany 37c. ₩ 100 ℔s. From Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ₩ 100 ℔s. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ₩ car load. By propellor, 5c. ₩ 100 ℔s. for Western, and $1 ₩ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton, $25 ₩ car on Western, and $40 ₩ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,912	3,600	3,147
Sheep	3,469	5,366	3,346
Hogs	30	—	72

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	114,669	109,390
Sheep	3,867	103,785	125,152
Hogs	316	861	10,003

Add to receipts of cattle 30 head that were driven in.

PRICES—At least two-thirds of the cattle have changed hands at the following quotations, most of the drovers taking up with almost any offer made, rather than run the risk of the next New-York market:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	— @—	4¾c.@4¼c.
Extra	4¼c.@4¾c.	4¼c.@4¾c.
First quality	3½c.@4c.	3¾c.@4c.
Second quality	3c. @3½c.	3½c.@3¾c.
Third quality	2½c.@2¾c.	—@2¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand is extremely light, and the supply is unusually large for the season. In addition to the 3,500 fresh arrivals, several hundred were held over, and two or three droves that were sent down to New-York last week were brought back, there being no market there for them. The best on sale to-day can be bought at 3c. ₩ ℔. The Albany buyers are taking only enough to supply the immediate demand of the city butchers. J. CHAMBERLAIN sold his drove of 191, average 95 ℔s., for $2 75 ₩ head; and this was the highest price bid on a lot claimed to be the best in market, averaging 105 ℔s.

HOGS—Very little demand outside of what is required by the butchers for their stalls. There are no stores on sale, and still-fed are scarce. We quote corn fed at 3½c.@3¾c. ₩ ℔. A lot of 30 prime Illinois, averaging 271 ℔s., was sold at 3⅝c. ₩ ℔.

MILCH COWS, with Calves, have fallen in price $4@ $5. Very good are selling at $30@$32.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 7
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail by the *Bremen* will close on the pier at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ...... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the Mansion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels:

3 Diamond Stars.
1 Brooch, large Emerald set round with Diamonds.
2 Drop Diamond Earings.
1 Emerald and Diamond Ring, (1 large Emerald and 2 Diamonds.

BRACELETS.

Pearl Serpent Bracelet.
Flat Enameled Gold Bracelet.
Turquoise Bracelet.
Pearl and Turquoise Bracelet, set in Gold, with Medallion in centre.
Gold Bracelet, with Garnets.
Imitation Bracelet.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or a proportionate sum for such quantity as may be restored.

Apply to Captain JOE DOWLING,
Sixth Precinct Station,
No. 11 Franklin st.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares, of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT LAST, A POCKET-BOOK, containing memorandums, &c., and a couple of dyer's tickets, a ticket with number of grave in Greenwood, postage-stamps, &c., in a Greenwood car or Fulton ferry-boat, or 8th-av. car. A suitable reward will be given, or the finder may retain the pocket-book, on returning the memorandum to W. H. MORRIS, No. 41 Park-row.

LOST.—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH A GOLD bracelet and six shillings in it, it is thought near Williamsburgh Ferry, or on the boat. The finder will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with the Williamsburgh Ferry Master, foot of Grand-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.

BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
Three tables, Stapleton Landing, Staten Island.
By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

MILLING MACHINES,

Of the Most Approved Pattern for Gun-work,
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

NOVEL—BEAUTIFUL—SALABLE.
To Local and Traveling Agents and others:
INCLOSE $1 FOR SAMPLES OF
ABBOTT & COMPANY'S MELAINOTYPE
WAR PORTRAITS,
WAR MEDALS,
WAR CHARMS,
WAR BADGES.
Catalogues sent free on application. Address
ABBOTT & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.

WAR CHARMS—(FOR THE WATCH-GUARD, &c.)—Inclosing life-like Melainotype Portraits.
No. 1, PRESIDENT LINCOLN and GEN. SCOTT.
No. 2, GEN. McCLELLAN and GEN. FREMONT.
No. 3, GEN. LYON and GEN. SIEGEL.
No. 4, GOV. SPRAGUE and COL. BURNSIDE.
No. 5, Col. CORCORAN and Capt. THOS. F. MEAGHER.
Samples by mail, 12 cents. Fair discount to agents and dealers. Address ABBOTT & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE the choice of a back parlor or a large, well-lighted room with bed-room, on second floor, all well furnished. Also, pleasant accommodations for a [illegible] single gentleman. Gas and bath. Terms moderate. [illegible] required. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers sts.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL RESPECTABLE private family, where there are no other boarders, accommodation for three grown persons, a gentleman, wife and son. Two bedrooms and parlor, partly furnished will be required. The house must be in a good neighborhood and modern in style; a liberal compensation will be given and references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 38 lower Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, professor of the French language, in one of the first institutes of this City, to board in a [illegible] or English private family, where teaching would be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family, where there are but a few boarders, located very [illegible]. For terms, call at No. 52 [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring an agreeable home and pleasant rooms, can obtain the same by applying at No. 17 [illegible] Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. [illegible] prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 [illegible] References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 [illegible] near the Fulton ferry; small and select family; moderate terms. References exchanged. House in a fine elevated position; thoroughly ventilated, or warmed in season.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD in a private family, where there are no children, by a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman; the house is pleasantly situated, having a large well-furnished chamber, and large closet attached, with gas, bath, &c., near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address [illegible] New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. [illegible] st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, [illegible] of Wall-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second [illegible] No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and [illegible] Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from [illegible] Ferry. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 [illegible] place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained, with board, in a small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A RESPECTAble private family, five minutes walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Price $3 50 per week. Address W. W., Box No. No. 166 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in a first-class house, between 18th and 19th sts., and 5th and 6th avs., would let the second story, elegantly furnished and with every convenience, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and his wife, private table if preferred; the highest reference given and required. For particulars, apply to Mr. WALDRON, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms on first floor, consisting of parlor, dining and smoking-room, with several bedrooms on second floor, with bath, closets, and every desirable convenience; private table only. Also one or two single rooms, without board, for gentlemen. Apply at 19 5th-av.

FAMILY BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENtleman would be pleased to meet with a small, genteel family, who could give them good accommodations from Sept. 1, at about $60 per month. Reference exchanged, and early dinner for the lady preferred. Please address at once LUDLOW, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, giving all the particulars.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 40 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A French family have a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, which they will let separately or together, to gentlemen only; house, first-class; references exchanged; convenient to cars or stages; terms moderate.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 9th-st.—Rooms en suite, handsomely furnished with full board, to let. Desirable accommodations for families seeking apartments for the Winter. Private table if preferred. References required. Dinner at 6.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WOULD ACcept a room in a private family, residing in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn, as an equivalent for protection at night; references required. Address, with real name, HOME, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN and $18 for two, in a private house. A very desirable, well furnished front room (parlor) to let. Apply No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Payable in advance. If required breakfast may be given and served in the room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES ONE OR TWO large rooms, or a floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; large pantries and bath required; no boarding-house keeper need apply. Address at once, Box No. 943 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, where he can have an early breakfast; above Clinton and below Bedford avs., three or four blocks either side Fulton-av. Address, stating terms, E. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board. Suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single, with or without board, can now be had on application at No. 34 St. Mark's-place. House first-class and a limited number of boarders taken. Reference exchanged.

TO LET, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A large front room, with gas, neatly furnished, for $2 per week. Would be suitable for two or three gentlemen. Also, a small room at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits or singly, to let, with board, at prices to suit the times. Location desirable—between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a respectable private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT AND DESIRABLE rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, [illegible] Box No. 918, Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT YONKERS for the Fall and Winter. Pleasant rooms may be obtained, with good board, where one may enjoy the comforts of a home. House only five minutes walk from depôt. Terms to suit the times. Best of references given. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

A FAMILY DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home in the country, convenient to the City, can find it with a private family at Orange, N. J. House large and surroundings every way pleasant. Two suits of rooms on the second floor. No other boarders. Terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 31, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FOR THE FALL, or Winter if desired, very excellent rooms with board, in a healthy and beautiful location at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, very near the depôt; good stabling. Apply at Greenburgh House.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER AT the Cornwall Mountain House. Terms with the times. Reference—N. B. Law, No. 32 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE [illegible] wheel Yacht of 40 feet in length [illegible] propeller Yacht, 30 feet long [illegible] further particulars apply at the [illegible] Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Leap Year—The Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Petite Drama, Vaudeville, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dame Rumor, ever ready to whet the public appetite, furnishes us with startling reports of an engagement on the southern side of the Potomac. No reliable particulars are given, but it is supposed that three companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and two field-pieces, under secession auspices, which have been manœuvering near Ball's Cross-roads, have drawn out a detachment of Union troops. The whole story is, however, conjectural. The Washington *Star* has several rumors of engagements near Bailey's Cross-roads, and from other sources general rumors are current of skirmishes having taken place. There appears, however, to be nothing reliable.

The sad news of another defeat of the Union forces, under Col. Tyler, appears to be confirmed. It appears that on the 26th inst., the Seventh Ohio Regiment, under Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast at Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas County, about twenty-five miles from Gauley Bridge. The rebels numbered 3,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, and 10 guns, and completely hemmed in the 900 Union troops, who were taken by surprise. The Union troops fairly cut their way through the rebels, escaping with only two hundred missing, capturing the enemy's colors and two prisoners. Companies B, C and I suffered most. The regiment seems to have fought with desperate valor against overwhelming odds. The rebel loss is not stated.

A startling rumor reaches us from St. Louis. It is stated positively that Ben McCulloch is marching on Jefferson City with ten thousand men, and warm work is anticipated shortly. It is believed that the Union forces are well disposed to repel such an attack as this is reported to be. There are 12,000 of our forces at Cairo and Bird's Point, 4,000 at Cape Girardeau, 8,000 near Ironton, 5,000 at Sulphur Spring, 5,000 at Jefferson City, Lexington and Kansas City, 7,000 at Rolla, and 20,000 to 30,000 at St. Louis.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that the flag of truce that arrived from Norfolk on the 25th, was detained until yesterday. The released prisoners and ladies were sent to Norfolk, and in return the rebels released Capt. Hussey and crew of the ship *A. B. Thompson*, of Brunswick, Me., captured off Savannah bar, May 19, by the pirate *Lady Davis*, and taken into Beaufort, S. C. The ladies from Norfolk say that the Confederates assembled in large force near Sewall's Point, expecting an immediate attack from Gen. Wool. The object of the naval expedition that left the Fort a few days since is said to be merely to complete the blockade. It is alleged that no offensive movements are contemplated. The dispatch states that the fleet has already no doubt arrived at its destination.

The Peace Party appears to meet with some obstacles. The contemplated meeting at Newtown, L. I., has been abandoned. The leaders were notified that ten thousand Union men of Brooklyn would not allow the meeting to be held. The Sheriff of Bridgeport, Conn., took down a peace flag at Chestnut Hill. Prudential Committees are formed throughout the State to squelch secession wherever it shows its head in the shape of peace meetings.

From Gen. Bank's column we learn that there has been more firing at pickets across the river between Conrad's and Harper's Ferry. An attack was anticipated at Point of Rocks. The rebel encampment at Leesburgh had fallen back some distance from the river. Two Confederate spies had been arrested by Capt. Morrison's pickets of the Twelfth Indiana Regiment. One hundred of the recusant members of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment have returned to their duty, and more are expected.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War, preventing the transmission of telegraphic dispatches south of Kentucky. Now that the rebels are cut off from the mails, the expresses, and the telegraph, it is to be presumed that they will not so readily keep informed of the plans and movements of the Union forces.

The Auditor of the Post-Office Department has caused inquiries to be made by proper persons in Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, as to the loyalty of the mail contractors in those States, and has, in a number of instances, discovered evidences of complicity with the rebels on the part of these Government officials.

Fort Lafayette is rapidly filling up with prisoners of State. The four officers of the frigate *Congress*, who recently resigned their commissions at Boston, are now *en route* to keep company with Mayor Berrett and the Baltimore Police Commissioners. A Wall-street banker, named Patrick, has also been added to the list.

The charges preferred to the War Department against Major Jas. Belger, the Assistant Quartermaster at Baltimore, have been thoroughly examined by Gen. Dix, who acquits the accused of all intention to purchase supplies of traitors. The fact that such purchases were made, is attributed to the lack of local information not uncommon to any stranger in the city.

A package containing about 1,100 copies of the New-York *Daily News* was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal at Albany, N. Y. The parcel was in the Express office, directed to Louisville.

Capt. McDougal, of the British ship *Forward* states, upon reflection, that he was mistaken in his report that he saw the privateer *Sumter* off Cape Antonio. The vessel seen was the *Crusader*.

The remains of Gen. Lyon are *en route* for the East, escorted by Major H. A. Conant, of Gen. Lyon's staff, Capts. Plummer and Edgar, U. S. A., and Lieut. Clark and eight privates of Col. McNeil's Regiment. The body will be interred at New-Ashford, Conn., the home of Gen. Lyon's relatives.

The new gun-boat *Pembina*, built by Thomas Stack, at his yard foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, was successfully launched, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of some fifteen hundred persons. With the *Seneca*, launched the previous day, she has gone to the Novelty Iron Works to receive her machinery, which is completed and waiting to go on board. These vessels are admired by nautical men for their perfect adaptation to the service for which they are intended.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Bremen, calling at Southampton on the 15th August, arrived at this port yesterday in the afternoon. The advices we thus receive have been anticipated.

The steamship *Persia* left yesterday for Liverpool with one hundred and eighteen passengers, among whom we notice the names of J. Bigelow, United States Consul to Paris, and family; C. M. Vallalbra, Secretary of Spanish Legation; and Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and two children, Missionaries to India.

The Stock Market was sold down yesterday morning on rumors of disaster to the National arms in Western Virginia, but in the afternoon closed higher than on the day before. New-York Central, 73¾; Missouris, 41½.

The transactions in Cotton, yesterday, amounted to 1,850 bales, closing with Middling Uplands at 18¾c. ℘ ℔. Flour was less active, and the tendency of the market was in favor of buyers. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was in lively request, at an advance of 1c. ℘ bushel. Sugars were in fair demand. Common Resin was less freely purchased. Spirits Turpentine was depressed and cheaper. Rice and Whisky attracted more attention—the latter at firmer prices. Oils, Metals, Hides, Seeds, Spices and Provisions were generally quiet. The freight engagements were rather limited, as shippers were reluctant to pay the very high rates asked. There were 510 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets exhibit important changes this week. Beeves have fallen off in numbers 1,400 head, and advanced ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔, most of the good cattle selling at 8c.@8½c. ℘ ℔. for the meat, sinking offal. The stock was disposed of before Wednesday night. Veals sell quicker than last week, at firmer rates. Sheep and lambs number 5,000 less than last week, but the supply is still ample and no marked advance is reported. Hogs are not over plenty, and are a trifle firmer. Full reports are given in the market columns.

English Recognition of the South.

Fairly one-half the already superabundant anxiety with which we have watched the development of this National struggle is attributable to a morbid sensitiveness about British opinion. What would be said by the English Press, or thought by the English people, or done by the English Government, have been the spectres and bugbears we have sucessively called up to frighten us; and as the event has proved satisfactory or otherwise, have we been cheered or despondent.

Now, seeing that very nearly a century has elapsed since the Fathers announced our independence, it is more than curious to note how much of the old colonial temper and habits of thought still cling to the American people. Quite as earnestly as did the Cis-atlantic subjects of the new King, George III., in 1761, do we consult the oracles of the mother country. What we do we measure by an English estimate; and after the act, the national conscience is in suspense until the criticisms of the London *Times* and Scottish Reviews have determined what judgment we may in safety pass upon ourselves. Conscious of the entire rectitude of the struggle upon which we have been compelled to enter, we have lost all patience, because our self-imposed censors have failed to appreciate the imperative considerations which have controlled our conduct, and hesitate on which side they shall throw the weight of their sympathy. Were we as completely emancipated from the authority of British public opinion as we are from British political rule, the addition to the sum of national happiness would simply be incalculable.

After dismissing a score of unfounded fears, which had in turn fretted us to the verge of madness, we are now busy in conjuring up another, which is equally certain to vex us. Is not England likely to choose an early day for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy? Suppose she does;—what then? In what way is the cause to which we have devoted ourselves with a resolution to stake our very national existence upon the result, dependent upon any determination of the English Government, which does not assume the form of armed interposition?

Practically, the recognition of the South by England would in no way affect the relative strength of the two parties in conflict. It would add no men to the Southern Army, no vessel to their piratical fleet; would relax none of the vigor of the British neutrality laws. The blockade would be even more secure; for the only doubts which now imperil it, arise from the fact of a nation blockading its own ports, whereas were England to acknowledge the Confederate independence, she would be precluded from repeating that doubt. It might, indeed, be a mortification to see Yancey figuring at St. James as the Envoy Extraordinary of the Confederated States of America; but we may be sure the gratification of so figuring would be the only valuable result of his reception, for it would send no arms, or munitions, or clothing, to the needy soldiery of the South; would enable them to export not one additional bale of cotton, or bring in a single cargo of shoes and blankets. And while it might give confidence to foolish capitalists to lend money to these people, we must remember that they want what money will not buy, and what they must have or perish. We mean commercial intercourse with the outside world. They possess at this time, through stealing and repudiation, means enough to supply all their wants, had they access to the sources of supply, which we have carefully closed to them.

Morally, the gain would be entirely worthless. By this time the people North and South have equally acquainted themselves with the real disposition of England and Englishmen. The English Government, we have come to learn, looks at the questions at issue with exclusive reference to expediency; as statesmen are obliged to look at questions involving the interests of the community whose agents they are. The English people, on the other hand, sympathize strongly with the people of the North, and if they could persuade themselves that we have not overrated our ability to conquer, would encourage us to urge the contest with unrelaxing energy. It is only a distrust of the result that suggests any doubts as to the wisdom and humanity of prosecuting an enterprise, which presses so immediately upon the prosperity of nations, and costs so much wealth and life.

This condition of British sentiment, official and popular, would in no degree be affected by the formality of recognition. The South would gain, the North lose nothing of prestige; for the significance of recognition would be only a more emphatic expression of the existing English belief that we cannot succeed. As affecting the relative strength of the parties, it would have no value. As well attempt to loose the grip of two infuriated English bull-dogs upon each other, as by any words—by anything, in fact, short of mortal blows,—to hope with the forms or language of diplomacy to suspend this strife, which both parties have resolved to make decisive. So far, indeed, from the fact of recognition being prejudicial to our Government, there are strong grounds for believing it would be of the utmost value and moment. If the South had not already expended itself in its first war agony, such encouragement might would bring out new armies and develop new resources. But the men and the resources are wanting. At the North, on the contrary, where we have put forth not one tithe of our strength, no stimulus could act so effectually as such foreign efforts to lend comfort to the Confederate rebels. It would double our Army, render the people patient under double taxation, and compel those reforms in the administration of the Government, which nothing short of such an impulse can realize.

The proverb, in the meantime, holds good—"it is not worth while to cross the bridge until we come to it." England has not acknowledged the independence of the South; and France, we may be sure, will wait for the precedent of England. We would only show that the event itself, if it occur, is by no means an evil of the magnitude popularly ascribed to it.

Lying as a Profession.

The general impression of the public is, that the Editor of the *Herald* is constitutionally incapable of telling the truth. It may be so; but we should feel much better satisfied of the fact, if he had ever made the attempt. But we defy any man to point to a single incident in his whole life, or a single sentence in the files of the *Herald*, from the day it was started until now, which indicates the faintest possible preference for truth over falsehood. From the beginning to the end of his career he has been steadily and unwaveringly consistent, in never telling the truth when a lie would answer his purpose half as well. This may be "constitutional," or it may be the result of calculation; but it is systematic. Whenever he has an object to accomplish, he never shows the slightest scruple as to the means of reaching it; and as in nine cases out of ten his objects are purely malignant and devilish, naturally enough falsehood and calumny are the weapons which he wields.

Bennett is just now endeavoring to stir up the elements of disorder and violence in the North, and especially in this City. He is eager for more riots,—for more such mobs as compelled him, not long ago, to stop advocating the cause of secession and to hoist the Union flag. He invokes public indignation against rival newspapers, and is especially zealous in stirring up hate against the Times and *Tribune*. Of course he does it by lying—by falsehoods of the most barefaced and impudent sort. It would not be in character for him to tell the truth, even if that would serve his turn:—so he invents the falsehood that these journals are urging the Administration to make the war, a war upon Slavery.

> "*They proclaim, openly, that the war which has begun can only end with universal emancipation and the elevation of the negro to a level with the white man. They rant, rave and tear, at any and everything which opposes itself to this diabolical dictum,* and insist that we are in the midst of a struggle, not to elevate and save, but to disrupt, rend asunder and overthrow. *Such teachings ought to be put a summary stop to by the Administration.*
>
> Neither Congress, the Cabinet, nor any local authority, however bigoted and fanatical, has dared to propose negro emancipation as the end of the present war."

That this is false, so far as the Times is concerned, no man living knows better than "the be-whipped and be-kicked scoundrel" of the *Herald* who writes it. He knows perfectly well that we have held exactly the opposite language—that we have repelled and repudiated the idea that this is a war of emancipation—and that whenever correspondents have urged this view of the case, we have uniformly and emphatically expressed our dissent. But this makes not the slightest difference. He will reassert the lie to-morrow just as vigorously as when it was fresh,—indeed, a good deal more so, for the longer he nurses a pet falsehood the more closely he clings to it. He falls in love with his own lying, and luxuriates with frantic delight on what would blister the forehead and blast the peace of any man who had ever known the feeling of self-respect, or had any personal character to be preserved or cared for. Bennett has the dismal advantage of being a perfect Ishmaelite—an outlaw—a pariah, whose word no human being dreams of believing, and who is therefore released from all the restraints which a decent social standing imposes upon personal and professional conduct. He can surprise nobody by any outrage upon character, and is fast losing the power even to excite public curiosity by his falsehoods.

The *Herald*, as a general rule,—when it seeks to direct special indignation against a rival, does it by imputing to him its own villainies. Conscious apparently that what nobody dreams of stooping to censure in its columns, would ruin the reputation of any respectable journal which should publish it, the *Herald* ingeniously seeks to inflict its own character upon those whom it hates. It could not possibly do them a worse turn. It is doing precisely that thing in this case. It invokes the interposition of the Government, and the summary vengeance of the mob, against the Times, *Tribune* and *Independent*, for proclaiming that the war now waged "*can only end with universal emancipation.*" We have only ourselves to answer for;—and so far as we are concerned, the assertion is false. There is but one daily paper in the City, to our knowledge, which has taken this ground, and that is the *Herald* itself. When the war first broke out—almost immediately after the *Herald* had been compelled by a mob to stop its advocacy of secession and sustain the Union—it distanced the *Liberator* and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in its fierce demands for a war against Slavery. Here are a few paragraphs clipped from its columns:

> *From the New-York Herald, April 19.*
>
> With the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and *Virginia, with all her social systems, will be doomed and swept away.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 20.*
>
> We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our National Capital. But let her join the revolutionists, and *her substance will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave population will disappear in a single campaign.*
>
> A Northern invasion of Virginia and of Kentucky, if necessary *carrying along with it the Canadian line of African freedom*, as it must do from the very nature of civil war, will produce a powerful Union reaction. THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE BORDER STATES WILL BE MOVED IN TWO DIRECTIONS. One branch of it, WITHOUT THE MASTERS, WILL MOVE NORTHWARD, and the other branch, with the masters, will be moved Southward, so that by the time a Northern Army will have penetrated to the centre of the Border Slave States, THEY WILL BE RELIEVED OF THE SUBSTANCE AND ABSTRACT RIGHTS OF SLAVE PROPERTY FOR ALL TIME TO COME.
>
> Finally, the revolted States having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between [illegible] the Union [illegible] *the* [illegible] *institution of Slavery,* [illegible] *of any law, any wish, any power for its protection.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 21.*
>
> By land and water, if she places herself in the attitude of rebellion, Maryland may be overrun and subdued in a single week, *including the extinction of Slavery within her own borders*, for war makes its own laws.
>
> We are less concerned about Washington than about Maryland. Loyal to the Union, she is perfectly safe, negroes and all; disloyal to the Union, she may be crushed, *including her institution of Slavery.* Let her stand by the Union, and the Union will protect and respect her—Slavery and all.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 22.*
>
> Accordingly, let old Virginia begin to put her house in order, *and pack up for the removal of her half million of slaves*, for fear of the impending storm. She has invited it, and only a speedy repentance will save her from being dashed to pieces among the rocks and surging billows of this dreadful revolution.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 23.*
>
> Virginia, next to Maryland, will be subjected to this test. She has seceded, and hence she will probably risk the breaking of every bone in her body. If so, we fear that every bone in her body will be broken, INCLUDING HER BACKBONE OF SLAVERY. The day is not far off when the Union men of the revolted States will be asked to come to the relief of their misguided brethren, for otherwise the war which they have chosen to secure their institution of Slavery MAY RESULT IN WIPING IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 24.*
>
> In advance of this movement, President Lincoln should issue his proclamation, guaranteeing the complete protection of all loyal Union men and their property, but warning the enemies of the Government *of the dangers of confiscation, negroes included.*
>
> If Virginia resists, the contest cannot last very long, considering *her large slave population, which will either become fugitives or take up arms against heir masters.*
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 28.*
>
> That we are to have a fight, that Virginia and Maryland will form the battle-ground, and that *the Northern roughs will sweep those States with fire and sword*, is beyond peradventure. They have already been excited to the boiling point by the rich prospect of plunder held out by some of their leaders, and will not be satisfied UNLESS THEY HAVE A FARM AND A NIGGER EACH. THERE IS NO SORT OF EXAGGERATION ABOUT THESE STATEMENTS, AS THE PEOPLE OF THE BORDER STATES WILL SHORTLY ASCERTAIN TO THEIR COST. The character of the coming campaign will be vindictive, fierce, bloody, and merciless beyond parallel in ancient or modern history.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, April 29.*
>
> The class of population which is recruiting in our large cities—the regiments forming for service in behalf of the Union, can never be permanently worsted. THEY WILL POUR DOWN UPON THE VILLAGES AND CITIES OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, AND LEAVE A DESOLATE TRACK BEHIND THEM, and inspire terror in whatever vicinity they approach.
>
> *From the New-York Herald, Tuesday, April 30.*
>
> It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue, and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be, that *Slavery, as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.*

These are a few, and only a few, of the incendiary appeals daily made by the *Herald* to the passions of the North. Yet this is the paper which now invokes public wrath on other journals, upon a false imputation of using language infinitely less ferocious than that with which its own columns are filled. The fact is, the *Herald* has always been an incendiary journal and nothing else. It lives by pandering to the basest passions, and by stirring up the mob to the worst excesses. Nothing would delight its editor more than to plunge this City into riot and confusion, if only his own neck could escape the noose; and if wholesale, solid, systematic and energetic lying can accomplish the object, it will be attained.

A Union Camp in Kentucky.

We have been permitted to read a private letter, written by one of the most prominent Union men of Kentucky, touching the progress of civil strife in that State. The writer resides not far from the centre of the State, on the line of communication between Central Kentucky and East Tennessee. It is along here that the fugitive patriots from East Tennessee have lately moved, and in the same vicinity that Camp Dick Robinson has been established by the United States Government, which has so much provoked the ire of Breckinridge, Magoffin, and the rest of the Kentucky Secessionists. The correspondent, whose letter we have examined, is in the best position to know the temper of parties and the state of feeling in Kentucky; and we think we will subserve the public interest by making publication of his private sentiments, along with the facts he gives, which are as follows:

Hoskins' Cross Roads is a point on the turnpike road leading southwardly from Lexington. It is the point (twenty-seven miles south of Lexington) where the turnpike branches—one branch, and the shorter one, leading southwest, eight miles to Danville; the other leading southeast, through Lancaster (Garrard County) and Crab Orchard, in the direction of Cumberland Gap, the mountain pass into East Tennessee. At this Cross Roads, which is in Garrard County, Camp Dick Robinson has been established. Lieut. W. Nelson, of the United States Navy, a native of Kentucky, invested with the powers of a Brigadier-General, is in command. Judge Thomas E. Bramlett of Adair County, Speed S. Fry of Boyle County, Frank Woolford of Lincoln County, and Theo. Garrard of Clay County, are Colonels. On the 26th inst. there were about 3,200 soldiers in the camp, armed and equipped. Gen. Nelson has about 7,000 stand of arms and six pieces of artillery. The camp receives accessions of strength daily, and it is expected soon to have from 5,000 to 7,000 Union troops enlisted.

This encampment is producing intense excitement among the Secessionists, who threaten it heavily. The writer of the letter we have before us, regrets the formation of this sole camp. He says that at least four others should have been begun simultaneously, and at least 20,000 troops enlisted at once. He fears that this one camp will provoke an invasion from Tennessee, where armies have been collected and drilling for months, and watching for their opportunity to strike a blow in Kentucky. Civil war, the writer thinks, is inevitable in Kentucky, and the Union men are not so well prepared as they ought to have been.

The writer thereupon indulges in some general reflections on the conduct of the Government in its attempt to suppress the rebellion, and we will give his views in his own words, as they will tend to show what the temper of the people is in that gallant State. We repeat that the writer is one of the original unconditional Unionists of Kentucky, of the "Jo. Holt" type, and has no superior in Kentucky in intelligence, high character and bravery. He says:

> "The United States Government is too slow. * * * If the Government and the people of the Northern loyal States intend to suppress this rebellion, they will have to arouse themselves. The whole population had better turn out and come down on the rebels and crush them out. *If they are not in earnest, they had better give up the contest, and let the rebels have their independence.* If Cameron is continued in office, his inefficiency and incapacity, *and the lack of popular confidence in him*, will prove the ruin of the nation. I trust he will retire, and Holt be put in his place. The North and the Government do not know and will not believe the truth as to the power of the South. The rebels have now more troops in the field than the Government, and, instead of the Government suppressing the rebellion, there is actual danger of the rebels suppressing the Government. They attack the Government everywhere, and always have the larger force. *If things go on so, all is lost.*"

The writer thinks, in conclusion, that hostilities will break out in Kentucky soon after the meeting of the Legislature, which meets on Monday next.

The Rebellion in Missouri.

It is somewhat difficult to get at even approximate numbers of the rebel armies in Missouri. A few days ago the Missouri *Democrat* estimated them at between 50,000 and 60,000. This allowed about 20,000 to Ben. McCulloch in the southwest; about 20,000 to Gen. Pillow at New-Madrid, in the southeast, and about 15,000 to Gen. Hardee, Jeff. Thompson, Col. Hunter and other inferior brigands, near Ironton. This makes a total of 55,000; and at the time the estimate was made, it was not too large.

But since the battle of Springfield and the death of Gen. Lyon, the rebel force has been immensely increased. The populous Pro-Slavery counties, both on the north and south sides of the Missouri River, from Jefferson City west to Kansas, have been pouring continuous recruits southward to McCulloch's Army. Fifteen hundred were announced to have crossed the Missouri River at one point, in Chariton County, and marched toward Springfield. The populace became so threatening at Booneville and Lexington that the detachments of United States troops stationed there had to be withdrawn. These important towns are now under secession influences and the Home Guard disbanded. It is no exaggeration to estimate that 20,000 Missouri rebels have flocked to McCulloch's standard since the last battle, and that a formidable Army, although perhaps not effectually armed and drilled, is now marching upon the vital points of Missouri. Indeed, the *Missouri Democrat*, of the 26th inst., is fully convinced that *forty thousand men*, under the direction of McCulloch, Price and Rains, are steadily advancing toward the capital of the State, where perhaps not over 5,000 Union troops are stationed. The *Democrat* says:

> "In confirmation of previous reports, we learn that the main body of McCulloch's Army, having been extensively reinforced, now amounts to about *forty thousand men*, and is gradually moving towards Jefferson City. The advance guard of eight hundred, probably under Gen. Rains, is at Sedalia. Some seven thousand are at Bolivar, several thousand more at and near Lebanon, and the remainder similarly divided and foraging over an extensive section of the State. The enemy is believed to be continually in receipt of material assistance, and in expectancy of much more, in the form of wagons, tents, munitions, &c., from Tennessee and Arkansas.
>
> *It is plain that a tremendous effort is making to conquer Missouri for the cause of treason. Unless corresponding and superior exertions are opportunely put forth to frustrate and overwhelm him, there will reman an incalculable amount of suffering in store for Missouri, and of disaster for the country.*"

Concede to McCulloch this Army forty thousand strong, and with Pillow's and Hardee's divisions added, we shall have fully 75,000 rebels at this day in Missouri, armed and in the field, and directed by desperate leaders. It is possible that Gen. Fremont has half as many to resist their advance. If he has not now, he may have soon. But at best, the look of things is dark and portentous in Missouri, and well calculated to give most painful apprehensions to the country. Is it possible for the people to refrain from asking themselves why, with such immense superiority of resources, the Union Armies are *always* overmatched in the field? And is it possible for the War Department to retain the confidence and support of the people, when no satisfactory answer can be given to that question?

Much comfort has apparently been taken at Washington because the Missouri *Republican*, at St. Louis, has commenced boasting that the rebel armies are effectually checkmated by Fremont. This is not reliable. The *Republican* is a treacherous organ, at best. It serves "the powers that be"—always. While it is flattering Fremont and talking for the Union, it is assailing the action of the Government in the deposition of rebel Police Commissioners and the suppression of treasonable newspapers. If McCulloch were to march next week into St. Louis, the *Republican* would await the issue of his proclamation, and then hail him as a deliverer. The announcement that "all is safe in Missouri," as published by the *Republican*, is contrary to the alarming facts we have here presented, and contrary to the conviction of every sincere Unionist in Missouri. One and all, the loyalists of that long-suffering State are heart-sick, and speak the language of the Missouri *Democrat*, which reminds one of the sad and prophetic words of the lamented Lyon, on the eve of the fearful battle of Wilson's Creek: Will not the day of delivery come to this great, but now treason-haunted Nation?

Yankees and Whisky as Contraband Articles.—Gov. Harris, of Tennessee,—King Harris, as the Union men in the eastern part of the State style him,—has been giving new proof of his astuteness as a political economist, and of the jealous care with which he is guarding the Confederate cause. Not long ago some gentlemen wrote him a letter stating that Yankees were still employed on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, and that large quantities of whisky were continually transported over that track With a short-sightedness which would almost subject them to the suspicion of being traitors to the Government presided over by Jeff. Davis, they stated that they wanted the Yankees removed and the whisky trade stopped.

Gov. Harris replied promptly and emphatically. He did not think his correspondents competent to decide for the people of the entire South what might or might not be "necessary to their comfort and convenience;" so until the proper authorities ordered it they would "not interfere with the passage of freights over the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad," even if they did come from Cincinnati; nor did he think "the fact that a man was born in another State, or is called a Yankee, sufficient cause for his removal from any position." So Yankees will still continue to run over the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad the trains which carry whisky from Cincinnati distilleries for consumption in the Sunny South.

But those acquainted with Gov. Harris' antecedents will not ascribe the plenitude of this indulgence to the specious motives which he assigns. It is said that he must have whisky, from whatever distilleries it comes; and it is a serious question whether the secession movement would not soon exhaust itself were the supply of this favorite beverage cut off from the South. Then, too, Gov. Harris knows that renegade Yankees have given mechanics at Richmond some invaluable instructions in the method of manufacturing guns and percussion caps; that their services on railroads in the Confederate States are still indispensable, and that it has not yet been found convenient to fill all the offices in the Confederate Departments with indolent Southerners. Evidently the King of Tennessee is right in refusing to declare Yankees and whisky contraband at this critical juncture.

A Poor Excuse.

An honest confession is said to be good for the soul. We are glad, therefore, to see the London *Times* coming forward with a frank avowal of its motives in joining the assault of the rebels on the Constitution and Government of the United States. It is not any doubt on its part that the Government is doing perfectly right in trying to preserve its own existence. It has "repeatedly admitted" that the nation "could not be expected to view the dismemberment of the Union without an effort to avert the loss." Nor does it attribute to the Americans any "special faults" or any "peculiar incapacity for self-government." Quite the reverse.

But the *Times* found it convenient to hound on the Southern rebellion in order to *head off* a political party at home! It has joined in the war upon the American Government—not from any special dislike to it, but in order to prevent its example being used to influence political parties in England. That we do not misstate the position of the *Times* the following very remarkable paragraph from its columns will show:

> "We consider that the course of events in the Union has been perfectly natural, and that *Americans have only done what Englishmen or any other people under the same conditions would have done also.* What has so quickened our feelings and made our observations so acute is not so much the policy of America in itself, as the *prominence which has lately been given to that policy by a certain party in this country.* For the last ten years we have been told, with every circumstance of emphasis and adjuration, that American institutions were the institutions on which every friend of economy, peace and good government should fix his eyes. War was distinctly represented as the work of an interested aristocracy, anxious only for its own advancement. We were assured that with an unrestricted suffrage, and with electoral laws under which plain working citizens could make their voices heard, the old extravagance of a class government would rapidly disappear. Debts were contracted and wars were fought to gratify an aristocracy subsisting on the taxation of the people. America was the model of a better system. There the wisdom and moderation of citizens managing their own affairs showed itself in thrift and contentment. Such were the points kept obtrusively before us. If the reader will refer to any speech of any Manchester orator he will find the Government of the United States extravagantly eulogized for the very qualities of which it is now proved to be utterly destitute, and the Americans exalted beyond all other people on account of gifts which it is plain that they never possessed. *It is this, if the Americans wish to know the truth, which points the remarks of Englishmen on their civil war and its incidents.* It is not that they are any worse, or more foolish or more intemperate than was to be expected under the trials to which they have been exposed, but that they have been held up to our admiration by a certain party among us as a people in whose counsels no intemperance or folly would ever be likely to prevail. They suffer from the panegyrics of their friends. Our extreme Liberals would have shaped the course of all British legislation exclusively by the American pattern; and, owing, indeed, to the position of parties, they did actually succeed in imparting now and then a transatlantic smack to the policy of the Government. When we look, therefore, at the operation of American institutions, we are contemplating the results of principles which it was sought to force upon ourselves. *Such a lesson we cannot afford to lose. Our criticisms are suggested, not by any joy over American troubles, but by feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest.*"

We do not care just now to comment upon the justice of the view thus presented. Our present object is simply to call attention to the confession of the *Times*, that its views of our affairs are prompted solely by "feelings of the deepest and most immediate self-interest,"—and that its object in espousing the cause of the rebels is merely to take it out of the power of a political party at home to quote American institutions as worthy of imitation abroad.

Kentucky Legislature.—This body meets next Monday. The returns from the late election have all been received at Frankfort, and the political opinions of every member elect, except one, whom both sides claim, have been ascertained. The result shows a majority of *fifty* Unionists in the House, numbering only one hundred members. The Senate stands: Union, 27; Secession, 11. Ten of these Secessionists are Senators who hold over, and who, consequently, escaped the popular verdict.

With such overwhelming power in their hands, the Unionists will make quick and decisive work with Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell; that is, supposing these men to adhere to the "doctrine of instructions" which they have always professed. But whether invited out of his seat or not, we think Mr. Breckinridge will hardly care to return to Washington while the war lasts. It is not the best place for him.

Soldiers' Rations.—Some errors have accidentally crept into Col. Taylor's statement, as published by the Press at large, with reference to rations. Instead of one pound of potatoes to the one hundred rations, one hundred pounds of potatoes are allowed to the one hundred rations. Again, the twenty-two ounces of flour mentioned as equal to the same weight of bread, are, in fact, equal to twenty-nine ounces of bread, more than possibly can be eaten; and this excess, when flour is given out instead of bread, is sufficient, in the hands of judicious officers, to buy all the needful vegetables.

Non-payment of Soldiers.—The complaints in this direction are chargeable to want of correctness in the muster-rolls. It would ruin any paymaster, pecuniarily, to pay on incorrect rolls, for if the list is faulty when it comes before the Department, the paymaster must supply the deficiency out of his own pocket. Army matters will go smoothly enough if officers will only attend to their business.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Our Relations With England—Social, Political and Commercial.

THE BERKSHIRES, August, 1861.

The enemies of England in this country have constantly predicted the downfall of the British Government. Till very recently the anti-British feeling has been very strong. Those who held the traditions of the Revolution; those who felt the insults which preceded and accompanied the War of 1812-'15; those who held an intense sentiment of democracy, and the whole body of Catholic Irish—making in fact a majority of the whole American nation—not many years since would have rejoiced in any blow at Great Britain, and would have hailed with joy the downfall of its Government. Within a few years, however, this feeling has greatly abated, and a conviction had grown up that two great commercial and Protestant nations should be allies in carrying commerce, civilization and Christianity over the earth. Certainly it seems that they ought to be, and that their common origin, common language and common religion indicated a common destiny. Commerce, greater than was ever carried on between any two nations, strengthened this feeling, and took away all the acerbity which had so long been felt in America. In fact, there was growing up a most kindly regard towards the British nation, and even its Government. The reception of the Prince of Wales—the honor voluntarily and generously conferred upon him by the American people—was a striking manifestation of this new feeling of kindness and regard. The voice of denunciation towards Great Britain for remembered wrongs was no longer heard, and at that moment it seemed as if a calm and beautiful peace was to prevail between the two greatest commercial nations of the earth.

Just at that moment—because an insurrection has risen in one part of the Republic—the British Government, and a large portion of the British Press, have taken the opportunity to insult the Government and people of the United States. This has produced its natural effect. The buried wrongs have risen up in testimony against England. A profound indignation towards that country is felt by the larger part of the American nation, and is not likely to be allayed for years to come. The singularity of this change is, that the Press and Government of England seem to be in total ignorance of the cause. I have looked through the best English newspapers, and they all express surprise that we should be offended. Let me say, in one word, what you know to be true in this matter. Suppose Scotland rebelled against the Government of England, and Mr. SEWARD should rise in the American Senate, and announce that the two parties are belligerents on equal terms—that the monarchy of Great Britain was destroyed—that we should be neutral, and make the best terms we could with the new Governments—and, finally, the New-York Press should ridicule both Englishmen and Scotchmen, and gloat with rejoicing over the ruin of the country. I ask, what would be the feeling of Englishmen? What but an unutterable indignation could they feel? Just this they have done towards us, and just that indignation is felt. It is a piece of affectation in the British Press to suppose we are indignant because they are *neutral*. They have no right, by the laws of nations, to be anything else but neutral. The insult consists: 1. That they put a mere insurrection on an equality with the legitimate Government. 2. That they treat the act of insurrection as having divided and destroyed the Union, when that can only take place when the insurrection is acknowledged, by treaty, as having been successful. 3. That it is notorious that the London *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and other leading organs of British opinion, are gloating over the ruin of the American Republic. Now, this is amply enough. They have despised the feelings of a great people. They have treated our generous emotions towards them with contempt, and have done much to cause a third war with them, which could result only in the most disastrous consequences to them and to the world. Let the Southern controversy be settled as it may, there will, in any contingency, be a great Republic remaining, fully capable of avenging its own wrongs, and visiting upon England a portion of the punishment due to its crimes.

This is the political aspect of our relations with England. Let us turn to the commercial aspect, and see whether England can live without the United States. We have been fully informed, to the minutest details, by our Southern politicians, of the dependence of England upon the South for cotton. They calculate, and it seems to be well proved, that about four millions of people are dependent on American cotton. On this the South depends for English aid. I think the case is exaggerated, and that while the English mills would have to run on half time, they would eventually supply themselves from other countries. But if it be true that four millions are dependent on American cotton, how many are dependent for bread? If you will turn to the commercial columns of the *Times*, you will find that in the current commercial year we have exported from this country fifty millions of bushels of grain, to say nothing of beef, pork, lard, &c. A portion of this grain is corn, but the bulk of it is wheat and flour. Now, making the largest allowance for consumption, this makes bread for seven millions of people. Three-fourths of this grain has gone to Great Britain, and consequently we have in the commercial year of 1860-'61,—furnished the British nation *with bread for five millions of people*. It may be said that this will not be the case in another year. Possibly in one year it may not. But, this dependence on other countries for bread *has been uniformly increasing for forty years*. Nothing can prevent its increase, but a change in the commercial policy of that country. England has, for the sake of extending her Empire, cultivated a false civilization. She has made *trade* the sole foundation of wealth and strength, and cherished factories and ships, and marched armies into India and China, for trade and aggrandizement, when her heart at home was rapidly sinking into decay. She adopted her free-trade policy, that she might find bread and material for her citizens, while she forced her products on the world. She has not been able to do this wholly with the United States, and hence her dislike to the North. The Morrill Tariff cuts off her profits on goods, and the blockade cuts off cotton, and disguise it as they may, the English ruling class have at present a thorough dislike towards this country. We have placed them in a terrible dilemma. There is a real Scylla and Charybdis on either side. How can England avoid this dilemma? Not at all. She has to meet dangers greater than that of the war with NAPOLEON, and as, in the case of an individual, the direct consequences of her own conduct. She must be neutral, unless she sides with the North. Suppose she were to break the blockade, and side with the South, would she get cotton? But little more than she would with the blockade. The crop is much less than usual. *It cannot be carried without Northern ships.* Northern privateers would, in spite of the British navy, cut off half the cotton vessels. On the whole, with all the power of Britain, but a small portion of cotton would reach England. JOHN BRIGHT said correctly at Manchester, that war with the United States would not pay. This he said without going into details; but, unquestionably, a man of his political sagacity was not ignorant that in England the bread question is the greatest question. If an American laborer loses half his wages he can live, for bread is cheap and wages high. But an English laborer has no such margin. Reduce his wages but little and he goes to the poor-house. Let England, or even France, go to war with the United States, and the match is put to that great magazine of revolutionary elements, which are ready to explode at any moment. A war such as never has been seen would ravage Europe. While they call upon us to emancipate slaves, there are tens of millions there for whose emancipation earth and heaven, men and angels cry aloud. Of these Mrs. BROWNING says:

> The rich preach "rights" and future days,
> And hear no angel scoffing;
> The poor die mute—with starving gaze
> On corn-ships in the offing.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM UTAH.

Return of a Mormon Member—Bernhisel to Return to Washington—War Reports—Sale of Government Property—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

On Sunday, Hon. W. H. HOOPER, M. C., fresh from the States, was introduced to the Bowery audience by BRIGHAM, he (BRIGHAM) expressing his perfect satisfaction with the course of Capt. HOOPER, the past Winter, in Washington, as delegate for this Territory. The Captain complained of fatigue, and, consequently, was exceedingly brief. He was highly gratified to be again in Salt Lake City, for it was by far the most peaceable place he had tarried in, or journeyed through, of late. It was perfectly impossible for people here to form any adequate conception, from hearsay or the papers, of the intense bitterness manifested by the rival or belligerent parties in the States. Nobody, except eye and ear witnesses, could realize the full state of things east of the Rocky Mountains, and, as a consequence, it was manifestly "good to be here."

As previously stated, the placid Dr. BERNHISEL will appear in Washington the next Winter, to represent the Territory of Utah in the National Councils, the election only confirming the nomination of the previously held select caucus. Perhaps it is considered that the Doctor, being an oldish gentleman of the old school, is less liable to excite or receive insults than many a younger, rasher or more impetuous Mormon would be.

There have been many rumors through the week of two or three thousand volunteers coming from California, to be strung along the mail route for its protection and the protection of the emigration; also, that orders countermanding the recent sale of certain articles at Forts Crittenden and Bridger were forwarded by the Government, but, somehow or other, sinisterly delayed, by interested speculators, until too late; and that clothing and other goods were retained from sale at Fort Bridger for the said of the volunteers. Of the truth or falsity of any of these reports deponent saith nothing. However, one thing is certain, if volunteers are being ordered or sent to occupy the mail route across the Continent, it seems apparent to unofficial civilians that it would have been a good and economical thing to have retained at least a portion of the provisional and ammunitional supplies for the use of such volunteers. If no troops are coming, why, of course, it was right to sell for the highest available price, without reserve.

Some of the war telegrams are slightly puzzling to us here. There appear to be two or more Gen. JOHNSTONS in the Confederate Army, or at least inclined to aid and comfort JEFF. DAVIS and his friends. Now these JOHNSTONS seem to be as difficult of individual identity as the hordes of people who rejoice in the patronymic of Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson. The following portion of a Baltimore telegram, in a late number of the New-York *Tribune*, is not very full of light to the people of Utah:

"It is California ALBERT JOHNSTON who is killed, and not Utah JOE JOHNSTON."

This is the next thing to Latin to us here. We have a fair recollection of one Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON entering this Valley with a National Army in 1858, and locating Camp Floyd, about 40 miles southwest of this city, and commanding there a couple of years or so. The last news we heard of him, previous to the above telegram, was that he was making his way from Los Angeles to Texas, being tinctured with secessionism. Now if anything is positively known of this JOHNSTON, we would not object to hear, for old-acquaintance sake.

Ben. McCULLOCH, too, of some note also in this Territory, appears to be verging on the mythical, in regard to locality. At one time he is in Arkansas, then in Missouri, then, in an incredibly short space of time, he is killed at Bull Run. Thus he cleverly divides, or divided, his time between Virginia and the Far West, no doubt to the no small aid and comfort of the rebels. But how he does it, or did it, is the mystery.

Last Tuesday afternoon and night, we had the heaviest and longest rain-storm for the season that I recollect in the Territory—a thorough soaking time—the soil, where shaded, not having become dry yet. The weather has helped it since, by being cloudy most of the time. As stated last week, there has been no such season as this known for abundance of water, and, as a result, crops of nearly all kinds, as far as harvested, are very fine—particularly cereals. One drawback, there has not been a sufficiency of labor obtainable in scarcely any part of the Territory to get in the crops at the proper time, for in this country of hot sun and dry air, grain will often ripen within a few days over a great stretch of country. Perhaps the principal cause of this scarcity is the diffusion of the poorer classes over the newly-settled districts, as every one, not entirely wedded to city-life, can see that it is better to cultivate twenty or forty acres of one's own, than to rely solely on an uncertain and fluctuating hand-to-mouth living by casual hired-labor. Many of the laborers on buildings going up have been obliged to pay either increased wages, or give a better kind of pay than usual.

Arrival of a British War Steamer.

About noon, yesterday, two British war steamers were noticed in the offing, and one of them crossed the bar inward, and came up to Quarantine, where she anchored about 2½ o'clock P. M. She proved to be H. B. M. screw-steamer *Rinaldo*, Commander HEWETT, from Halifax Aug. 23d. She came to relieve the British gun-boat *Gladiator*, which has been on this station for a short time. The *Rinaldo* mounts seventeen guns, and has a crew of 190 men, who are all in good health. The name of the ship which remained outside is not mentioned.

OPENING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HUDSON CITY.—The two public school buildings recently erected at Hudson City will be thrown open for public inspection on Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week. On Saturday night the Board of Aldermen will meet for the purpose of formally transferring the buildings to the Board of Education. The schools will be open for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 2d of September.

[illegible] of the Voyage—Nature of the Accident—Statement of Passengers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, passengers by the steamer *Etna* on her last trip from Liverpool, wishing to relieve the anxieties of those who have friends on board that vessel, desire to make the following public statement respecting the nature of the accident to her machinery, the condition of the ship, and of her provisions at the time of their departure from her. On Wednesday, July 31, sailed from Liverpool with between forty-five and fifty cabin, and about eighty steerage passengers. The first four days after our departure from Queenstown on Aug. 1, were marked by strong westerly winds, which on the third day had risen to a severe gale, the ship laboring a good deal, though making very fair progress. But from the 5th till the 7th inst. we had light winds, the machinery working well, and the vessel moving easily and swiftly.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst., when we were about 1,300 miles from Queenstown, the most of the passengers being on deck, getting up an appetite for dinner, and speculating as to the day, and even the hour, when we should reach New-York, they were surprised by the sudden stoppage of the machinery, though they did not fancy anything serious had occurred, until they saw the Captain and Mr. JOHN G. DALE, the New-York agent of the line, engaged in earnest consultation, and showing very grave faces. They were not left long in suspense, for presently the Captain informed them that the crank-shaft of the engine was broken, which rendered our machinery entirely useless, and that he had no other course left but to head the ship for Queenstown under sail alone. Their previous high spirits, caused by the exceeding fineness of the weather, suddenly droped at this announcement, and dread dismay overspread faces which but a few moments before had been full of glee. No one fancied the ship had been brought into imminent danger by the accident; but almost all trembled at the thought of the terrible anxiety which their lengthened absence would certainly cause to their expectant friends, and more than one lamented the loss which their delay would occasion to their business. Some consolation, however, was afforded by the hope that we might meet with a steamer, which, if we could not board, would at least convey to our homes the intelligence of our safety, and the cause of our delay. But though we kept on the direct track of the steamers, and had night and day a man keeping a sharp look-out from the topmast, we were not fated to see one, though, between the day of the catastrophe and the time the subscribers left the *Etna*, three steamships, the *Persia*, the *Glasgow* and the *Great Eastern*, must have crossed our way.

On Friday morning, the 9th inst., we spoke the bark *Hindoo*, bound for Quebec, and put letters and a dispatch on board; and on the following Sunday evening, when we were in lat. 49° 14′, long. 38° 53′, we fell in with the British ship *Powerful*, bound for the same port. Some of the passengers, despairing of meeting a steamer, having expressed a wish to proceed by this ship, the calm sea affording them an excellent opportunity of boarding her, Capt. HALCROW and Mr. DALE went and made arrangements with the Captain of the *Powerful* for the conveyance of five of our passengers, which was all he could conveniently accommodate. Eleven of the cabin passengers being desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the selection of the subscribers.

Respecting the condition of the steamer at the time of their leaving it, the undersigned have great pleasure in expressing their firm belief that she was then in all respects perfectly seaworthy, having, in their opinion, nothing to fear from the severest gale; and they were informed by Mr. DALE that there were fresh and salt provisions on board for at least sixty days at the time of disaster. A conclusive evidence of the confidence felt by the passengers on the ship is found in the fact that only eleven were desirous of leaving her when an opportunity offered. The distance she accomplished on her homeward voyage for the four days the subscribers were on board, amounted in the aggregate to only 144 miles, but the most of that time the winds, though favorable, were extremely light; indeed, for one entire day there was a dead calm. If they should not have the good fortune to meet with a steamer, the probability is they should be three or four weeks in reaching Queenstown, when one of the Company's vessels, probably the *Vigo*, would be at once dispatched to convey them to New-York.

The undersigned wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity to bear testimony to the courteous and admirable conduct of Capt. HALCROW, of the *Etna*, and Mr. DALE, the New-York agent of the line, who exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to lighten the gloom caused by this unforeseen and totally unavoidable disaster. They also desire, in this public manner, to express their thanks to the same gentlemen for rendering them every assistance on leaving the ship, and sending with them a stock of fresh provisions and a gratuitous supply of wine.

HENRY BENT,
P. DUCLOS,
JULIUS HART,
THOS. GARDNER, of New-York.
ROBT. M. LIVINGSTON, late Consul United States.

P. S.—In connection with the foregoing statement, the above-named wish to place before the public the following facts: That on Saturday, the 17th inst., about 11 A. M., in lat. 45° 38′, lon. 54° 21′, a ship-rigged screw steamer, having a black funnel with white band, supposed to be the *Edinburgh*, of the same line, and steering west, passed within signal distance of us; and although we signaled the steamer that the *Etna* was disabled, and made every sign, by hoisting our ensign, Union down, in our foreyard, &c., to intimate that we wished a closer conversation, so that we might send with her particulars of the disaster, and thus relieve the anxiety of those who had friends on board, she paid no attention whatever to our signals, but kept steadily on her course. The sea at the time was calm, and the captain of the *Powerful* informed us that it would not have detained the steamer half an hour to have sheered down and received our news. The above-named place this fact before the public without comment, not knowing enough of nautical etiquette to venture on a public criticism of this conduct.

CALIFORNIA.

Receipt of News of the Defeat at Bull Run—Why are so Many Regulars Kept in California?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

The express arrived last night, with the news of the defeat of the National army, under Gen McDOWELL. The announcement created great excitement and much surprise, as almost every one firmly believed in the net which Gen. SCOTT had laid to encompass the whole secession force.

In this loyal State, where troops are not required, except to take charge of the Forts, we have several thousand regulars under the command of Gen. SUMNER, whose services are needed at the East with all the soldiers that can be spared. Why keep experienced officers and regulars in a State which, at this moment, is the most loyal in the Union. It is wrong. Let men go where their services can be put to the best advantage, and not keep them housed. We have a Staff here at present, with Quartermasters and Commissaries, equal to a fourth of the Army, and for what purpose, God only knows, without it is to make fortunes and attend to their private business. The people who have been loyal to the Government, who believed fully that all would be conducted on right principles, are beginning to see that there are about Washington too many office-seekers and politicians to carry on this war as was expected, and unless there is a change soon from the East, there will be a change here in sentiments which will astonish our Eastern brethren. I write in haste, but these are times which must awaken all who are lovers of this once happy Union to a sense of duty.

The city has undergone a great change within the last twelve months. Buildings are being erected in all parts of the city, and property has greatly increased in value. Many who one year since looked on themselves as ruined, find themselves now entirely clear of difficulty, and are rich. There is nothing but internal commotion to keep this city from prospering.

Q.

BEAUTIFUL CUP FOR THE WOODLAWN (KY.) RACE COURSE.—The *entente cordiale* which still exists between our Metropolis and Old Kentucky, is beautifully illustrated by a race cup of silver, just finished and now on exhibition by TIFFANY & Co. For years this house has filled all the orders required by our Southern friends of the turf, and regularly sent its annual trophy, in silver or gold, to New-Orleans or Louisville. But a few weeks ago it forwarded to Louisville the mammoth vase which is to be the hard-bought prize of a three-years' winner of the Woodlawn Course—the most magnificent piece of silver of the kind ever produced in the country; and a month or so previous a splendid Crescent Cup for the Metairie track at New-Orleans. In view of the favor thus dispensed to them Messrs. TIFFANY have produced, on their own account, for the forthcoming races [illegible] by its predecessors in largeness, does not yield to them in beauty of design. Some time since, the Directors of the Course announced "the Tiffany Stake," an entirely new event in the programme of the Association. This cup is the pleasant return which TIFFANY & Co. render for their courtesy. The piece is a tankard, some seven inches in height—its design an artistic variation from the familiar type which art-critics call the Flemish. The foot of the cup is a deep border in spirited engraving, horseshoes in etching, and the lighter lines of a wreath, in which the artistic eye will detect the spur, alternating to form it. The body is quite plain, with the exception of an oblong space, bounded by characteristic engraving on each side. One of these spaces is now occupied by a beautiful view of the Woodlawn Course; and the other will contain at no distant day the proper inscription with the winner's name. The top of the cup and the handle are Grecian in ornament, an exquisite medallion cameo after the antique finishing the latter where it joins the base. The main feature of the cup is a spirited statuette, some three inches in height, of the celebrated racer, *Lexington*, accompanied by his negro groom. This group is a perfect portraiture, the utmost care having been taken to attain the truth. The top of the cup is chased to represent a paddock, in which the group is placed. The cost of the cup is $250, and the hunters and racers of Kentucky may well be proud of this compliment from a New-York house.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FOREIGNER IN A FIX—VERY SINGULAR.—JACOB F. BUTCHART, a German, was arrested yesterday by Officer McLOUGHLIN, of the First Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a draft for $402, made in Buffalo, on the 26th inst., by H. A. FRINK & Co., on JAMES STOCKBRIDGE, No. 14 Broadway, and made payable to the order of the assignees of S. F. R. CODDINGTON. On presenting the draft for payment, at the office of the assignees, No. 78 Broad-street, he was unable to satisfactorily account for the manner in which it came into his possession, and was arrested. Having been taken before Justice KELLY, he made the following strange explanation, which, however, was not deemed worthy of credit, and he was locked up pending an examination. He arrived in this country from Germany one day last week, and on the same evening went about town with some of his acquaintances, and became stupidly intoxicated. The next morning, he awoke with a bad headache at a recruiting-office somewhere in Fortieth-street, where he found he had enlisted. He discovered, also, that advantage had been taken of his condition to rob him of a considerable sum of money, together with a draft which had been brought from England, and for which the one in question had been substituted. Thinking it about right that his loss should be reimbursed, he presented the draft, with the result as stated. Mr. CODDINGTON made an affidavit that the document was his property, and the Court surrendered it to him.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday notified to hold an inquest in the case of Margaret GORMAN, an Irish woman, who died on Wednesday at the New-York Hospital, under circumstances leading to the belief that her death resulted from violence. She was habitually intemperate, and about a week since had a fight with MARY McCROSSIN, a woman of similar character, at the house No. 162 Worth-street, where both lived. In the affray deceased was thrown down stairs and badly hurt. She was taken to the Hospital, and gradually failed from the time of her admission until her death occurred. The woman McCROSSIN was arrested at the time by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward, and in the absence of testimony bearing upon the assault, Judge OSBORN committed her to prison for ten days. She was afterwards transferred to the Penitentiary, whence, yesterday, she was brought to await the result of the inquest, which will be held to-day. It is by no means improbable that the *post-mortem* examination may show that death resulted from natural causes.

FREAKS OF A DRUNKEN SOLDIER.—CHARLES FRIED, a soldier lately discharged from the United States Army, was passing through Avenue A on Tuesday evening, followed by a crowd of boys, to whom he was liberally dispensing gold and silver coin, that he might enjoy the fun of seeing them scramble for it. Officer ROSENBERG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, witnessed the scene, and, observing that FRIED was intoxicated, took him in custody, in order to prevent him from losing his money. WM. MEYERS, a member of a German mounted rifle company, interfered in FRIED's behalf, and, drawing his sabre, made several lunges at the officer, whom he cut on the hand. He was, however, finally secured and locked up. The other soldier was escorted to the Station-house, where about $250 was taken from him, and kept until such time as he returned to his sober senses.

WATCH THE SERVANT GIRLS.—Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, yesterday, made the following report in his return to the Superintendent: "At 1¾ o'clock A. M., the house No. 111 West Forty-seventh street was found open by Officer TIERNEY. This house has been robbed twice during the last year. It appears that the servant girls are in the habit of waiting until the occupants retire, and then go out with their beaux for a promenade, which was the case this morning. They returned to the house about 2½ o'clock, and relieved the Officer, who had been trying, without success, to awake the inmates, as the bell wire had been broken. The girls said that they were glad he had not succeeded. They then bade their lovers good night, and secured the door."

PROMPT ARREST OF A SECESSION FINANCIER.—An order was received by United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, from the Secretary of War at Washington, yesterday at noon, to arrest Mr. PATRICK, a banker in Wall-street, forthwith. Accordingly that official notified Superintendent KENNEDY to send one of his detectives at once to Mr. PATRICK's place of business and obey the order. Detective SMITH was detailed for this duty, and immediately proceeded to Wall-street and took Mr. P. prisoner. Without further ceremony the banker was conveyed to Fort Lafayette, where he was received by Col. BURKE, and admitted to all the privileges and immunities of his increasing family. The cause of this arrest did not transpire. The evidence upon which it was effected is at the War Department.

THE CASE OF MR. MACHADO.—Mr. A. J. MACHADO, arrested on Tuesday for fitting out slavers from this port, still remains in the Tombs. He declines to give bail if by so doing he waives his right to an examination, and as the Government witnesses were not ready to proceed with the examination yesterday, the case was postponed to 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. MACHADO has long been engaged in an extensive commerce with the Coast of Africa, but denies that he has ever had anything to do with, or is in any way implicated in the Slave-trade. Either he or the United States Marshal must be laboring under a very large mistake.

STABBED ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—A party of colored excursionists were coming to the City on Tuesday evening from Fort Lee on the steamer *Thos. E. Hulse*, when a brawling young fellow named MICHAEL KERRIGAN, who was under the influence of liquor, interfered with and insulted the females. His conduct provoked one of the colored men to stab him, which he did in the back, causing a painful wound. KERRIGAN received medical attention from Dr. ELDER, of West Twenty-second-street, and was afterwards taken to his house, No. 13 West Forty-fourth-street. The colored man was not arrested.

INJURED BY A BLAST.—On Tuesday evening a German named NICHOLAS VAN CLINE was badly injured about the head and face by a stone projected from a blast which was carelessly fired in Fifty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The wounds, however, are not likely to cause death. The Police were unable to arrest the person having the blasting in charge, as he fled as soon as he ascertained that mischief had resulted from his negligence.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of JULIA TAYLOR, a child five years of age, who fell from the second story window of her parents' residence, No. 99 Cannon-street, on Friday last, and received injuries which resulted in her death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHANGE OF HOUR OF THE HARTFORD BOAT.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be noticed that the Hartford boat has changed her hour of departure from 5 to 4 o'clock P. M., leaving Peck-slip daily, at the latter hour.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SECESSION MEETING IN QUEENS COUNTY INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—THE SECESSIONISTS BECOME ALARMED.—A call for a so-called "Peace Meeting," to be held at Hicks' Hotel, Newtown, Queens County, this (Thursday) evening, has been very generally circulated throughout Brooklyn during the present week. It was signed, as a Committee of Arrangements, by C. Covert, lumber merchant, Morpeth; A. Baccus, farmer and gardener, Flushing; William H. Furmah, Morpeth Bridge; J. F. Blauvelt, physician, Newtown; J. Henry, William McCoy and William Hulse. As the call said "come one, come all," a large number of people residing in Brooklyn, Jamaica, and other part of Queens and Kings Counties made arrangements to attend the meeting. This, it seems, alarmed the managers, and yesterday the following card was issued, indefinitely postponing the proposed peace meeting:

NEWTOWN, Aug. 28, 1861.

Public notice is hereby given that the "Peace Meeting" to be held on Thursday evening, Aug. 29, at Hicks's Hotel, in this village, is indefinitely postponed. Those city papers that have inserted the call, will please direct attention to this action on the part of the Committee of Arrangements.

J. H. BLAUVELT,
In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

A SWINDLER MADE TO REFUND.—The "poor widow," who almost daily advertises a piano to sell at a great sacrifice, was brought to real grief yesterday. A man, named YARRINGTON, of Connecticut, saw one of these advertisements in a New-York paper last week, and called to see the piano at a house in High-street, in this city. He there saw a piano really worth about $300, which the owner was compelled to sacrifice for $165, as she must have the money. The money was paid and the piano boxed up and sent off to Connecticut. Upon opening the box, the purchaser discovered that the piano he had bought was not there, but a very inferior article had been substituted for it. He returned to Brooklyn, yesterday and failing to get an interview with the lone widow, appealed to the Mayor, and that official put him in the way of making a satisfactory settlement, which was done by the widow refunding the money and paying all expenses.

FLOUR FOR THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.—Mr. F. C. KIRBY, Chairman of the Relief Committee appointed by the King's County Board of Supervisors, yesterday received 580 of the 2,000 bags of flour donated for the soldier's families by the flour merchants of New-York and Brooklyn. Each bag contains 24½ pounds of flour.

BODY FOUND.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water off the foot of Conover-street, Red Hook. The deceased was a man of about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, had sandy whiskers, and was dressed in a brown sack-coat, brown cloth pants, white shirt and coarse boats.

REAL ESTATE.—Notwithstanding the hard times, the Van Voorhis estate—600 lots, belonging to AUGUSTUS JOINS, and located on Broadway, Bushwick-avenue, Cooper-avenue and Van Voorhis-street—the sale of which, at auction, has been going on for two days past, has brought fair prices.

NEW FIRE MARSHAL.—WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE has been appointed Fire Marshal in the Eastern District, *vice* FARREL resigned.

Cricket.

ALL MASSACHUSETTS VS. NEW-YORK.

This match was brought to a close yesterday morning, the result being a victory for the New-York Club, whose score, in their first innings, exceeded that of their opponents in two, by twenty-five runs. On part of New-York, the batting of HUDSON, WILBY, HORTON, and BAILLIERE, is worthy of notice, and in bowling, MARSH and CROSSLEY merit praise. WILBY's fine long stopping was the feature of their fielding. On behalf of the Massachusetts Eleven, the good batting of young ROBINSON, a promising American player, from Lowell, deserves special remark; PERKINS and BURGESS, too, batted merely for their double figures, as did the brothers SAMMOND. DRAPER, a good player, was quite unfortunate. The match was played throughout in that hearty spirit of good fellowship that should characterize all such contests. The Massachusetts men were hospitably cared for during their sojourn here, and express themselves as highly pleased with their visit—albeit, they feel a little sore at the result. The score is as follows:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Sharp, b. Martin	3
Hudson, b. Robinson	40
Wilby, b. Robinson	29
Higham, run out	4
Scudder, b. Grinold	3
Steward, b. Robinson	1
Marsh, c. Franks, b. Robinson	4
Crossley, run out	0
Gillespie, run out	0
Bailliere, b. Robinson	11
Horton, not out	14
Byes, 12; leg byes, 4; wides, 4; no ball, 1	21
Total	130

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Grinold, b Crossley	0	b Crossley	10
Florence, run out	0	run out	11
Robinson, b Marsh	19	b Bailliere	14
Draper, l b w, b Marsh	2	b Crossley	0
Burges, b Crossley	1	b Bailliere	9
Banon, b Crossley	0	b Crossley	0
Perkins, not out	15	hit wicket, b Bailliere	0
Crocket, b Marsh	0	b Bailliere	0
Roddick, c Higham, b Crossley	3	b Bailliere	0
Franks, c Hudson, b Crossley	5	c Gillespie, b Crossley	6
Martin, run out	0	run out	0
Byes 1, leg byes 1	2	Leg bye 1, wides 7	8
Total	47		58

Umpires, Messrs. Lumb, and Sams.
Scorers, Messrs. Sullivan and Power.

Mrs. Lincoln en route for Niagara Falls.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Mrs. LINCOLN and suite breakfasted in this city and left for Niagara Falls at 7 o'clock this morning.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, on her way to Liverpool. She will probably pass about midnight on Saturday next. Capt. JUDKINS will be happy to take charge of any dispatches which may be forwarded through the agency of Mr. GEORGE STOKER, No. 145 Broadway, on Friday, and Saturday forenoon.

Hardie's Army Trunk.—Patent applied for. Bed Settee, Table, Chair and Writing-desk combined. For sale by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Sole Manufacturers, No. 1 Maiden-lane and No. 556 Broadway.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Princess Alice Balmorals.
The most bewitching little bootee for children. Something new, good and cheap. At LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

All the Ladies in New-York are requested to call at No. 2o5 Broadway. An importer's stock of Ladies' and Gents' fine Linen Handkerchiefs selling off at prices never before heard of. Gents' superfine Linen Collars at 10 cents each. 5,000 dozen elegant Neck Ties at 5 cents and upwards.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

LOW—WESTERVELT.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. Farley, C. ADOLPHE LOW to MARTHA WESTERVELT, daughter of Dr. J. S. Westervelt.

DIED.

COLE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, MALINDA R. COLE, daughter of the late Barnet Cole, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 177 Duane-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Thursday next, without further invitation.

BERRIEN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, SARAH BERRIEN, relict of the late Daniel Berrien, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 107 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JOSLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, PHOEBE TITUS, wife of Dr. B. F. Joslin, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 University-place, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, MARIA, wife of David Richards, aged 45 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the Baptist Church, 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. on Friday, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

HEWINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, MARY ELIZABETH, child of Mary C. (deceased) and William W. Hewins, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 125 East 49th-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DYER.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 28, GRACE, youngest daughter of S. O. and Emma Dyer, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 Cumberland-st., at 3 o'clock on Friday next.

FIELDING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, IDA LOUISA, infant daughter of George and Matilda Fielding, aged 14 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house No. 134 East 41st-st.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Morris, aged 3 months and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather Francis Meehin, No. 95 Henry-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

> In bliss thou art, in bliss thou wilt be,
> Before a God who will make thee free;
> No storm of Death can find thee there,
> Where all do bless one bright and fair.
>
> Pray for thy parents in their tears,
> Who join in grief for their dear;
> Bright be thy soul, and bright forever;
> Ah! cruel Death, why didst thou sever.

CHAMBERS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 26, MATTHEW CHAMBERS, aged 59 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 86 West 47th-st., without further invitation.

BISSETT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, MARY ANNA, eldest daughter of Mary M. and the late James D. Bissett, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 131 Concord-st.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, JOHN JENKINS, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, No. [illegible] Carlton-av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst.

EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 28, WINFIELD SCOTT, infant son of David and Mary Edwards, aged 2 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M., at the residence of his parents, Madison-st., third house from Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

ROBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 27, JEAN ROBERTSON, aged 84 years and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 132 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

ROWE.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. RUTH ROWE, widow of Wm. D. Rowe, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Hackensack, on Friday morning next, at [illegible] o'clock.

JANEWAY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock A. M., JULIA, eldest daughter of Wm. R. and Julia Janeway, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of her parents are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from their residence, No. 13 Essex-st., Jersey City, this day, (Thursday,) the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Aug. 22, Mr. JOSEPH KNAPP, late of Westchester County, N. Y.

CRUGER.—At Boscobel, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, MARY ALICE, infant daughter of John P. and [illegible] C. Cruger, aged 24 days.

BEEBE.—At Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 28, LAVINIA C. BEEBE, wife of Anson P. Beebe, aged 55 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 45th-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

ALLEN.—In West Meriden, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 27, LEVI ALLEN, aged 84 years.

MYERS.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Aug. 26, NEWTON D., son of Peter D. Myers, aged 29 years and 18 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 459.—AUG. 28, 1861.
28, 70, 47, 50, 65, 54, 72, 3, 51, 64, 66, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 460.—AUG. 28, 1861.
76, 64, 72, 11, 42, 12, 4, 66, 17, 18, 44, 7, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed,

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GOING! GOING! BUT NOT ALL GONE!
My ICE PITCHERS are DOUBLE-PLATED, and worth more than I ask for them. I will offer this week, and no longer,

Pitchers worth $12, for $10 each.
Pitchers worth $10, for $8 each.
Pitchers worth $8, for $6 each.
Pitchers worth $6, for $5 each.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. 99 BOWERY.—English velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, shades, druggets, floor oil-cloths, (1 to 8 yards wide,) at a great reduction in prices. Buyers are invited to examine these splendid new goods, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York *Times* Office.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.
COL. W. MERRITT.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION.—A FIRST Lieutenant's position is vacant in a first-class regiment now in the United States service, and encamped in Maryland. A man who is a good soldier, and can bring 25 good men, will be given the position immediately, with pay to commence at once. Address Box 3,759 Post-office.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—A meeting of the friends of the Seventy-ninth Regiment will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 29 at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; has no objections to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or would do chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her present place. Call at No. 213 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 115 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman. Apply at No. 213 7th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to mind children; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 244 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress, or see to grown-up children; would like much to live with a pastor and his family. The advertiser wishes a home where family worship is maintained. She has been brought up under those principles. Wages no object; a comfortable home desired; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork or waiting on table, or take care of children, or do general housework, in a small private family; wages not any object, but would prefer a comfortable home. The best of references given. Apply at No. 163 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands the business in all its branches; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 248 7th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housework; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A WELL-DISPOSED woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c.; or as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; first-class City reference; no objection to the country; wages moderate. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $4. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROfessed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuit in the best manner; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., during this week.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Good references. Apply at No. 61 East Houston-st., for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Three excellent servants want situations in first-class families; they have good reference from their last place, where they have lived for the last 5 years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., front room, top floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a most excellent woman, a situation as first-class laundress; is fully competent and capable of taking the entire charge of the laundry; is willing to assist in chamberwork, and is very willing and obliging. Best of City reference from her present employer. Will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged woman wishes a situation in the country to do the cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk, and is a first-rate butter maker; can give good reference. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a smart, tidy, respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, experienced young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference given, and is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS FRENCH COOK.—A FRENCH CANADIAN woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking and pastry thoroughly; speaks the French and English language fluently; has no objection to a private boarding house. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American widow lady a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City; wages no object. Call, for three days, at No. 403 Canal-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A HARD-working, sober, honest young woman wishes a situation in the City; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's and ladies' fine linen in style, or will take chamberwork and sewing; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A BOSTON young woman is anxious to procure a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook and a splendid washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging; can enter her place right away. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as first-class laundress; does up linens beautifully; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH seamstress is desirous to engage with a few private families, to go out by the week or month to do family sewing, dress shirts, or baby-clothes, boy's clothes, or cut and baste for a sewing machine. Wages no object. Address No. 47 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, or No. 91 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman, as seamstress. Understands dressmaking. Would assist with children. Good reference can be had. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and make for ladies and children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 179 East 22d-st., corner 1st-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable and steady English person, lately arrived, who thoroughly understands her business; would wait on a lady; good needlewoman; good reference; member of Baptist Church. Apply at the jewelry-store No. 264 1st-av., from 9 to 3 o'clock, or by letter.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress or to do light chamberwork; can assist in sewing and can work Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY at moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—GOOD servants of all kinds, either white or colored, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. N. B.—No charge made until supplied.

MALES.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WISHES A situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, neat and proper in habits; has lived with the highest families in city and country; has the best of testimonials for ability to fill his situation to satisfaction of employer; no objection to country. Apply, or address J. C., No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., in the drug-store, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation to work on a farm, (adjacent to the City preferred;) can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself as useful as he can; good reference. Call or address for two days, No. 195 Varick-st.

AS TRAVELING ATTENDANT.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as attendant to a gentleman traveling; has a good education, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations. Address HENRY CAPPER, No. 10 East 17th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man; will be found civil, willing and obliging, with long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver for City or country; can take care of greenhouse or hothouse if required; best reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an honest, sober, steady young man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; also, the care of greenhouse and grapery; and understands the pruning of fruit trees and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate planter. City reference to be given. Address J. M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of references as to character and competency. Address Box No. 3,163 Post-office, giving references.

A WAITER AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class waiter girl and chambermaid, who will take a part of the wash and ironing, to go into the country. Apply, on Friday, at No. 14 West 36th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET.

LANDLORDS HAVING HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City to let, cannot do better than to place them in the hands of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av. Mr. KAVANAGH buys and sells real estate on commission, and takes charge of tenant property. He makes his charge for letting and collecting moderate. He has many applications for small houses, from $300 to $600 a year. He refers, by permission, to:

S. V. Hoffman, Esq., No. 202 5th-av.
Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., No. 142 West 14th-st.
William H. Leggett, Esq., No. 9 East 16th-st.
Jordon L. Mott, Jr., Esq., Mott Haven, and several others.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 176 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park; has 24 rooms, with gas, water, range, &c.; good position for a boarding-house. Also, the neat three-story houses No. 21 Vestry-st. and No. 129 West 45th-st., together with stores, dwellings, apartments, workshops, stables, &c., in desirable localities and at moderate rents. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, MODERN BUILT dwelling house on 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on the north side, about the middle of the block, at low rent. Possession Sept. 1. Inquire of Mrs. DAVIS, No. 151 East 32d-st., or of the owner, Miss BERNHARD, No. 207 West 48th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN—A handsome house, with sixteen lots of ground; location pleasant and healthy; near Myrtle-av. cars. Gas throughout—furnace, range, &c. Combines advantages of City and country. Rent, $400. Apply to
E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A REDUCED RENT TO A GOOD tenant—a neat three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, No. 308 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., containing all the modern improvements and chandeliers; it is newly papered and painted. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

HARLEM.—TO LET ON 109TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., a frame house, nearly new, with Croton in cellar, and gas pipes. Convenient by railroad. Apply to J. WOOD, 110th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or No. 250 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR OF No. 18 Spruce-st., a few doors from the Park; each floor about 90 feet deep; position very desirable for leather, paper or grocery trade. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 180 4th-st., near 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family; rent $400 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st.

BULKHEAD FRONT TO LET—ON THE North River, close to Canal-st.; fronts about 130 feet on West-st. Also, stores in the vicinity. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF New-York, a country residence, with from 2 to 4 acres of land, well cultivated, with fruit and shade trees; the house must be in good order, barns, &c., complete; a residence in Orange, N. J., preferred; cash will be paid. Apply at Room No. 19, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A family of four persons; must be in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn; a two-story or small three-story house preferred; reference undoubted. Address, giving location, terms, description of house, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family, a moderate sized high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, from this time until the 1st of May. The rent must be very low. Address, stating terms, X. Y., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad dépôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm, ½ mile from dépôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED—WITH COMFORTABLE dwelling-house and out-buildings, worth about $10,000, within about two hours ride from New-York, in exchange for a dwelling-house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-place. Address with full particulars, W. ANTHES & LEROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM, MIDDLE LONG Island, to exchange for stock in trade, or property near the City; two dwellings and store on farm. See map and engraving. THORN, No. 45 Robinson-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, a neat commodious house, with garden, carriage-house, &c., situated in a healthy location, with a view of the water; short distance from the Castleton Landing. Apply to A. W. SEXTON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

$100 BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE SHAWLS, so much the fashion in Paris now, will be offered for sale this day, at cost.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
(Late Gray & Co.)

GREAT NOVELTY FOR THE SEASON.

SILK POPLINS, new designs (dernier gout Parisien,) just received.
Offered for sale at 75 CENTS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.
(late Gray & Co.)

BARGAINS.—FALL BONNET—NEW STYLES NOW READY.—Our $5, $6 and $7 Fall Bonnets are worth $10 and $12 each. Trade supplied. Flowers and Ribbons, Straw Bonnets and Misses' Bonnets, Mourning Bonnets.
L. BINNS' Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

GUINNESS' CELEBRATED DUBLIN PORTER—For sale in kegs, of 5 gallons each, for family use, at my vaults, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY-NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

TO BANKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, NOW conducting an old well established financial journal, having a circulation second to none, and having other important interests to look after, desires to dispose of an interest in the same to a party of unquestionable reputation and integrity with ample means to do an extensive banking exchange and collection business. To a person with right qualifications a liberal arrangement will be made. Principals only may address PUBLISHER, Box No. 1,614 New-York Post-office.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.
A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.
A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

$10.000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST MORTgage on first-class property in Saratoga Springs. Land worth nearly the amount of the mortgage. A bonus will be paid for the money. Title unquestionable. Apply to CHARLES J. MARTIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York, or CHANCELLOR R. WALWORTH, Saratoga Springs.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

CHURCH CHOIR.—AN EXCELLENT SOPRAno, alto and tenor singer, of several years' experience, desire an engagement, either together or seperate, in some church in this City or Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL farm, with house and barn, of 20 or 30 acres, not more than from 2 to 3 hours from this City, a fine paying property, renting for over $1,000 a year. Apply to F. HEALTH No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP, NO. 407 FOURTH-ST., (Albion-place,) a three-story house, in perfect repair, all the modern improvements; two-thirds on mortgage, balance on other property for three years. Open all day.

R. S. DAYTON, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, No. 188 Orchard-st., continues to make collections in New-York and vicinity. Commission from 1 to 5 per cent. Special attention given to repairs, &c., of tenant property.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music. Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A MINISTER OF the Moravian Church, residing in a very healthful and picturesque country place, easy of access, desires to take charge of the education of two or three boys, who will enjoy the care and comforts of a home. The branches taught, those usual in a course preparatory for college or business. References: Rev. L. W. Hart, A. M., Rector of the College Grammar School, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn; Libbeus Chapman, Esq., of the firm of Chapman & Hitchcock, Wall-st., New-York; Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, No. 263 Jay-st., Brooklyn. For further references and particulars, address Rev. E. T. KLUGE, Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Penn.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding)—No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will commence its Seventh Semi-Annual Term on MONDAY, Sept. 16. It is very accessible to students from every part of the City; also to those coming from Harlem, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive—eight distinct departments, twenty able professors and teachers, four courses of lectures with experiments. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

TO BOARDING SCHOOLS, HOTELS, &c.—The advertiser, who is accustomed to the business, will take the entire charge and responsibility of a laundry, in either City or country. Satisfactory references given. Address E. G., No. 42 East 29th-st., New-York.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 9, at No. 62 West 38th-st.

MISS WRIGHT WILL REOPEN HER Day School, for a limited number of young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16. No. 47 East 23d-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Fifth-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Rutgers Institute, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

MME A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, the 17th of September. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD RECEIVE into her family a few pupils of either sex, where she could afford them all the comforts of a home, with instruction in the English branches, and music if desired—the services of a superior music teacher. Her house is pleasantly located in Yonkers, near the dépôt. Terms very moderate. Best references given. For particulars call on Dr. J. C. HALSEY, No. 143 Jay-st., Brooklyn, or address a note to Mrs. M. HASTINGS, Yonkers.

MRS. G. H. DUNN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. From the first week in September Mrs. DUNN will be at home, and happy to receive parents or guardians who may wish to communicate with her.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 92 Hampden-st., (Elliott-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars and further particulars as to terms, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN and T. P. CORDALLY, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass.,—commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN WITHOUT charge to those who attend the Willow-place Institute, No. 35. English, French and Italian, $10 per term.

SPANISH LESSONS WANTED—BY A GENtleman. Address EDWARDS, Box 101 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF FIVE YEARS' EXperience in teaching,—a graduate of Lasell Seminary, Mass.,—and who has been connected a year with Mount Holyoke Seminary, desires an engagement, either as teacher in a private family, or in a young ladies' seminary. Qualifications: Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and higher English. Address A. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, New-York City. Best references given.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Trustees of Schools and others, throughout the country, should state what teachers are wanted; parents, the kind of school desired for their children; and teachers wishing situations should send particulars of qualifications. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted for the Institute in all sections. Inclose stamps for circulars. RICE & ANDREWS.

TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.—A gentleman, experienced as a teacher of English branches, wishes to take a pecuniary interest in some established academy or some private school in New-York or Brooklyn. If advisable, he would reside in the Institution; references and all particulars on an interview. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 101 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reëngagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

TO SCHOOLS.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO has had several years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of an engagement, which might become permanent if satisfaction is given. He has a sister-in-law, who is capable of acting as assistant if desired Address INSTRUCTOR, care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, professor of the French language, in one of the first Institutes of this City, to board in an American or English family, where teaching will be accepted as a partial compensation; comfort wished for rather than elegance. References exchanged. Address F. G., *Times* Office, Box No. 104.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, HIGHLY RECOMmended, offer their services to teach French, music, needlework, &c.; are willing to take classes in schools as well as at their family's residences; or to give private lessons. Apply at No. 3 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music, and who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or private family; best of references given and required. Address Miss A. R. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE of a New-England College, desires an engagement either as teacher in a private family or of the classical department in a Seminary, and has had experience in both capacities. Address C. D., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Best references given.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN, WHO has been teaching for several years, French, German, Spanish and Italian, in the high schools, wishes a situation as teacher; best references given. Address G. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHERS.—SCHOOLS, PUBLIC OR PRIvate, in the City or in the country, wanting a teacher; parents or persons wishing a tutor at their house, or at the tutor's room, may address, for particulars and interview, EDUCATOR, Station D, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A SPANISH YOUNG LADY desires a situation, in a family, to teach her own language; would receive board as an equivalent for her services. References exchanged. Address SPANISH TEACHER, Station D.

A LADY, FOR MANY YEARS A TEACHER, would instruct in English, French and music, for her board or a small salary; unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST schools in the City can give an hour or two to private instruction in classics, English and French, or would coach a lad for college. Address A., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and a successful teacher of several years' experience, wishes a situation. Address A. H., Box No. 499 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

"PERSONAL."

All persons desirous of getting rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS, SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, 831 and the author 650 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
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For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. [illegible] paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
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Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
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Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Mid[illegible] Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating influences, &c., treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PRO[illegible] radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions, Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three* [illegible] being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the [illegible] *aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or [illegible] from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, [illegible] confidently consulted on all diseases of a [illegible] nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy [illegible] permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

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VALUABLE REPORTS ON SPERMATORRHOEA and other Diseases affecting the Physical Condition of Old and Young, by the Acting-Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, and on the Remedies employed in the Dispensary in such cases. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest [illegible] remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, [illegible] evening.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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DR. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MEDICATIONS.—The only efficacious, harmless and unobjectionable substitute for the health-destroying "Female Pills," and other injurious and worthless medicines, can be obtained only at No. 221 6th-av., private entrance. Price $2. Relief guaranteed. Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
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HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARpet for a room 16x18 feet; must be a light ground, and but little used. Address HUSTED, Box No. 11[illegible] *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 26, 1861. }

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the respective Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	2,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
	8,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of [illegible], and the remaining half by the 1st day of [illegible], unless earlier deliveries should be required by the order of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly, in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible], and weighing not less than six hundred pounds net weight each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the [illegible] or necks and ends of sticking pieces, and at least [illegible] pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed; and, instead of being *cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a smooth, neat and sizable appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of February, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces; and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one standard bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef with five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly sweet and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac A. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.

ASHLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, [illegible] Taylor and Lucy Ross, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.

GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.

GEORGE CATLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN. Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.

D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WM. M. MURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON, }
au22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 331 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 2[illegible], 1861.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my2[illegible]-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

BURNING FLUID
50C. PER GALLON.............TO THE TRADE.
ALCOHOL, COAL OILS, LAMPS, &c.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 248 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR [illegible] SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, }
Washington, Aug. 8, 1861. }

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS.—The Loyal State Envelopes—every State in the Union beautifully lithographed—specially commended by the Government. For sale in quantities to the trade. REAGLES & CO., No. 1 Chambers-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, Sept. 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M. Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M. Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4.00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M. Hunter's Point.

Take Ferry foot of James-slip at 7:00 P. M. for last train to Flushing.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent. may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING THE NECESSARY tools in a well lighted shop, with power and room unlimited, for the manufacture of Firearms or parts of them, wishes to make a contract with some leading house, or to meet with a party with some capital to solicit an order from the United States Government or from the State of New-York. Address V. BEAUMONT, No. 111 Easter-st., corner of Mott.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage...$130
Second Cabin Passage...75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage...$110
Second Cabin Passage...60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA,
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW.........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Second Cabin to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Second Cabin to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY.........Sept. 14
On MONDAY.........Oct. 14
On MONDAY.........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—BY ORDER OF THE GOVernment no person can leave the country now without a passport. They can be obtained by applying to Z. PLATT, Notary Public and Passport Agent, No. 8 Pine-st., in basement.

TO SHIP-OWNERS AND THOSE THAT wish to have vessels ceiled for grain to suit Underwriters and Inspectors. Call at the Shipjoiners' Dépôt, No. 158 Maiden-lane. J. E. JENNINGS.

PASSPORTS.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS prepared and issued at the Government Agency, No. 34½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City. J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, being removed for convenience of sale, one of the largest and best made stocks of furniture offered this season, consisting of ladies' secretary, very elegant rosewood; library bookcases of rosewood and black walnut; rosewood parlor suites in various coverings; library suites, dining-room furniture, office desks, superb rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites. Also, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The whole of first-class workmanship, and sale positive, by order of E. F. WILBER, Assignee.

J. L. DOBBIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 78 West 12th-st., consisting of parlor, kitchen and bed-room furniture, velvet carpet, rosewood pianoforte, 7¾ octave, with attachment, &c., &c., on FRIDAY Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property of a family giving up housekeeping. Catalogues ready at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, News, Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets; two express wagons, two casks of whisky, two casks of brandy, kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF DUNN & SELKREG, carpenters and builders, dissolved on the 29th day of July, 1861, by assignment of their effects for the benefit of creditors. All outstanding accounts must be presented to JOHN MITCHELL and ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, assignees, for settlement, and all parties indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to said assignees, at their office, No. 129 West 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The [illegible] together [illegible]

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE.
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE.
RIVER HORSE—RIVER HORSE.
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT.
FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,

is universally acknowledged to be the greatest wonder ever seen in America. Every intelligent person knows that this is the first one ever seen in this country, and it was only by special permission of the

GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT

that this was obtained, the penalty being death for any of his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions without his permission. He is strictly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,

WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,

under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria,

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments embrace
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA AND FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT.
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,
THE
GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.

The management has pleasure in announcing his appearance on

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861,

in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's charming comedy of

LEAP YEAR,

and as

TOODLES,
TOODLES.

That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

MINDS AGITATED BY THE VICISSITUDES of war will be tranquilized in the course of a few weeks, when the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, comprising UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANATOMY AND WORKS OF ART, will be opened to the public. Due notice will be given immediately the above invaluable collection is ready for inspection.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 8, 3½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 3 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 9, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 12 M.
	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 6, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at.........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at.........5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 30 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return.........$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return.........[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return.........[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DEMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, }
No. 15 Centre-st. }

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of the present City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 1 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 19, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

MELAINOTYPE PORTRAITS (IN NEAT FRAMES) OF GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. FREMONT, GEN. SIEGEL, GEN. LYON,

And all the eminent commanders of the Army. Samples by mail, 15 cents. Catalogues free.
Address ABBOTT & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION

[Continued from First Page.]

in this condition huddled into the trains, in which no provision for water had been made whatever.

But, alas, their funds are now exhausted, and a meeting has been decided upon to make another appeal to public benevolence in their behalf. One hundred dollars per week, with certain resources which they have, will enable them to continue successfully in their holy ministrations. ARGUS.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS EN ROUTE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug 28.

The Fifth Regiment, being the second of the recent call for five regiments, under the command of Col. STARR, leave to-morrow for the seat of war. G. MOTT, of Bordentown, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, and JAMES F. RUSLING, Quartermaster.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The brig *Grace Worthington*, Capt. TRETHY, at Belize, Hond., Aug. 8, reports that on his passage out was boarded by a full-rigged brig, purporting to be a privateer, and belonging to the Southern Confederacy. After an examination of her papers the *Grace Worthington* was allowed to proceed.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Ontario, held here to-day, S. H. PARKER and J. M. PULVER, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

SUSPICIOUS—VERY.

The *Chester County Democrat* gives the following curious account of the recent "mob" in Westchester: On Tuesday morning last the quiet inhabitants of Westchester were surprised by a rumor that the type on which the tory newspaper of this borough was printed had been thrown into the street or otherwise disposed of, and that some slight damage had been done to the press, making it useless until repairs could be made. From those who visited the scene, we learn that everything seemed to have been done with care, and as little property destroyed as the nature of the case would admit. Indeed, to a careful observer, there were not wanting indications that the event had been anticipated, and carried out by the friends of the paper and the tory party, in order to create sympathy and make an excuse for violence and bullyism. The whole thing was a surprise, at all events, and the damage not very serious; and the well-known promptness and energy of the publishers will probably be displayed in producing a rampant specimen of toryism by the regular day of publication.

All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the affair. One statement is that some tory friends from the country visited the office, and not being acquainted with the business of handling type, spilled it and made it into pi. With the press they were entirely unacquainted, and injured that also in attempting to work off a paper. Some are uncharitable enough to charge the proprietors with instigating the whole affair, in order to gain sympathy and more extended credit, and allege many circumstances which they think tend to prove this to be the case. It is stated by some that the senior proprietor was seen a square or two from the office at 12 o'clock that night, in company with two or three others, and that the accident occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A man acquainted with the business says that many things were absent from the office which no one unacquainted with such affairs would have thrown away; that there was a strange absence of rules, chases and galleys, articles not easily destroyed, and no traces of the best type were to be detected among the pi. The subscription-books were at the dwelling of the proprietor—an unusual occurrence, we learn. It is also stated that one of the firm declared that the office had been watched nightly until that night for a long time. The question is asked why the watchers were conveniently away at that time, if it was not to allow tory friends to do this mischief and get up a false sympathy? These are the rumors and speculations on the subject. There is something wrong somewhere, and we trust an investigation will settle the minds of the people on this momentous event.

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains a copy of the act passed by the Confederate States authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes and Bonds, and providing a war tax for their redemption.

Section 1 authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes, payable to bearer, at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. The notes are not to be of a less denomination than five dollars, to be reissuable at pleasure, to be received in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and the whole issue outstanding at one time, including the amount issued under former acts, are not to exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

Section 2 provides that for the purpose of funding the said notes, or for the purpose of purchasing specie or military stores, &c., bonds may be issued, payable not more than twenty years after date, to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, and bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum. This amount includes the thirty millions already authorized to be issued. The bonds are not to be issued in less amounts than $100, except when the subscription is for a less amount, when they may be issued as low as $50.

Section 3 provides that holders of Treasury notes may at any time exchange them for bonds.

Section 4 provides that, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the public debt, and of supporting the Government, a war tax shall be assessed and levied of fifty-five cents upon each one hundred dollars in value of the following property in the Confederate States, namely: Real estate of all kinds, slaves, merchandise, bank stocks, railroad and other corporation stocks, money at interest or invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, except the bonds of the Confederate States of America, and cash on hand, or on deposit in bank or elsewhere, cattle, horses and mules, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages. Provided, however, that when the taxable property herein above enumerated, of any head of a family is of value less than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation under this act. It provides further that the property of colleges, schools and religious associations shall be exempt.

The remaining sections provide for the collection of the tax.

A considerable amount of these bonds, the *Enquirer* says, have already been sold. They are also issued to citizens in exchange for cotton, tobacco, cereals or merchandise, and are being subscribed for in this manner freely. The last quotations ranged from par to two per cent. premium.

DISCOURAGING FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Gov. GREINER, who has just entered upon the discharge of his duties in New-Mexico, writes to the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, under date of Aug 3: "We have information that a large body of Texans made an attack upon the United States troops in the Messilla Valley, on Thursday of last week, and after one or two skirmishes, in which Lieuts. McNALLY and BROOKS were severely wounded, the command retreated to Fort Fillmore, and its commander, Major LYNDE, thinking himself unable to maintain his position, abandoned the fort, and by a hasty retreat endeavored to reach Fort Stanton, 161 miles distant. The command, numbering 750 men, reached the San Augustine Spring, in the Oregon Mountains, a march of about 20 miles, when it was surrounded by the Texan horse, said to be only 300 strong. Major LYNDE, without firing a gun, and without making a show of resistance, surrendered his whole force into the hands of the enemy. Whether cowardice, bribery or treachery prompted the deed, we are at a loss to determine, but the report, scandalous as it is to the fair fame of our troops, is believed to be true by the best informed citizens here. This is not the worst. Two companies from Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge, in the western part of the Territory, intended as reinforcements for Fort Fillmore, with 60 Government wagons, are supposed to be on the road, and most serious fears are apprehended that this detachment will also be cut off. This will give the whole of the Messilla Valley and Arizona into the hands of the Texans.

Fort Stanton is now threatened by the enemy, but as it is under the command of Col. ROBERTS, a gallant officer, with seven companies of regulars, and is withal a strong position, it is not likely to be given up without somebody being seriously injured. A regiment of Mexicans under Col. PINO, it is said, has been ordered there for reinforcements. So you may expect before long to hear of lively times in this Territory. The First Regiment of New-Mexican volunteers, under command of Col. ST. VRAIN and Lieut.-Col. KIT CARSON, is now at Fort Union nearly ready for the field. A regiment of mounted men, I hear, has been ordered to be raised, the ranks of which will be speedily filled. The Mexicans are loyal to the Government, and feel a holy hatred (not unmixed with fear, I am sorry to say) of the Texans, but when properly drilled, they will be able to give a good account of themselves in the field.

The Texans have the advantage of being officered by men formerly in command of the troops here, and they know well the country and its resources, the strength of the forts, the number of men in service, and particularly the amount of public property. But the Government is fortunate in having here, at this time, one who is not only admirably qualified to fill this important post, but has the entire confidence of the people. Whatever dangers may menace this Territory, all feel the utmost reliance upon the good judgment, courage and fidelity of Col. CANBY, and whatever may be the result of this struggle, no complaints will be laid at the door of the Commander of this Department. We have also a fine young officer here, Lieut. ANDERSON, recently a graduate of West Point, who bids fair to become, at no distant day, an honor to the service. He is a son of CHARLES ANDERSON, Esq., formerly of Dayton—a worthy son of a noble sire.

The El Paso mail, due yesterday, has been cut off, depriving us of all authentic intelligence of the stirring events below. I saw yesterday a letter from an old friend, Dr. STECK, Indian Agent, dated Fort Craig, July 30. It appears that the Doctor, a cool and courageous man, was obliged to make his exit from Mesilla, and take to the corn-fields to escape the Texans. The letter formed the basis of my belief in the truth of the rumors concerning our troops and the Texans. But we shall hear more by-and-bye, and I will keep you posted.

ANTOINE LEROUX, the old mountaineer, and a most excellent man, died in Taos on Monday last, aged 60 years.

SUNDAY, Aug. 5, 1861.

The mail from Fort Craig has just arrived. Dr. STECK comes in as a passenger, and verifies the report of the villainous conduct of Maj. LYNDE. But little doubt exists that the whole affair, the abandonment of Fort Fillmore and the surrender of the men, was prearranged with Col. LAURING, the former commander of this Department, when that officer traitorously left his post for the South. The men and wagons from Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge, on the route to Fort Fillmore, are under the command of Lieut. (now Capt.) MOORE, one of the best officers of the Army, and as he has been warned of his danger, his brother officers are sanguine that he will give a good account of himself. Fort Stanton is fortifying, and Col. ROBERTS will have no traitors.

Major LYNDE is a weak old man. He has been in the Army forty years, and though from Vermont he has all his family connections in the South. He has often been heard to say that his warmest sympathies were with his Southern brethren—even while drinking the liquor paid for by money from the United States Treasury.

All communication is now cut off between here and Arizona, and the Texas forces. Five hundred of their own men and eighty Indians, hold that portion of our territory in undisputed possession.

The officers at this post feel keenly the disgrace brought upon their profession by the shameful conduct of those whom they once were proud to call their brethren in arms, and they express the sense of this humiliation in the terms of most righteous indignation.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, of the 24th inst., gives the following account of the conduct of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, upon the arrival of the guns at that place the preceding Wednesday:

"We do not know what Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said to the troops after they had been assembled in their armory, fully armed and ready for action, but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is grossly misrepresented if he did not, prior to that time, contribute materially to the excitement that was gotten up on the occasion. We have the authority of a gentleman for stating that he heard him declare, in the most excited and angry manner, that the troops should leave town, and that if he had fifty men he would disperse them immediately. He was told that the men should be forthcoming; the bugle was at once sounded, and more than a hundred men rushed to arms. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then addressed them, urging 'no violence,' he did exactly what it was his duty to do, after having most imprudently contributed to a most unnecessary excitement."

A FRANK CONFESSION.

McDOWELL makes no display in his report, but it is a plain detail of his movements, and it shows that he arranged and fought the battle as well as any of LINCOLN'S Generals, with their troops, could have done, not excepting General SCOTT. *He managed it admirably in every respect, and was very nearly successful.* * * * The columns of HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN passed up the Run, crossed at Sudley's Ford, and attempted to turn our left, which was the great feature of the plan. HUNTER did cross, did attack as ordered, and did force our men down the Run, where they had to receive the cross-fire of TAYLER'S column; and *nothing but the protection of Heaven, the genius of Beauregard*, (who detected HUNTER'S movement by the clouds of dust,) *and the unequaled heroic courage and great endurance of our men, prevented our left being turned*, and perhaps the seizure by HUNTER of the Manassas Railroad at Gainesville.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

A GRAVE CHARGE.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

"Late events, indeed events daily transpiring, prove one thing at least: If Miss CUNNINGHAM has not turned Mount Vernon into a secession rendezvous, she has undoubtedly taken advantage of her position as Lady Patroness of the Fund for its purchase to assist those men, who not only refused to subscribe to this fund, but now claim Mount Vernon as a part of their 'stolen property.'"

SENATOR MASON'S PROPERTY.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, before Judge LUDLOW, in the matter of the injunction prayed by Mr. CHEW, to prevent JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, from removing funds of an estate out of the jurisdiction of the Court for the purpose of aiding the rebels, an order was issued restraining any negotiations, &c., until the next Orphans' Court day.

UNION MEETING AT SLOATSBURGH, N. Y.

The citizens of the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., held a Union meeting at the village of Sloatsburgh on the evening of Saturday, August 24, which was remarkable for enthusiasm and genuine patriotic fervor. It organized by electing as President, EDWARD WRIGHTENOM, Esq., and as Vice-Presidents, W. L. F. SLOAT, J. A. FLATE, S. LOVELAND, JOHN ACKER, WM. BOGART, M. WRIGHTENOM, and H. PATTERSON, Esqs., and as Secretaries, J. F. BROWN and R. H. COLFAX. H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM BOGART, and S. LOVELAND a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, presented a series, the spirit of which is indicated by the following:

Resolved, That a portion of the people of the United States having deliberately placed themselves in an attitude of armed hostility to the Government, have by so doing forfeited their rights under the Constitution; that they are no longer our brothers in the common acceptation and use of the term as applied to citizens of the same nation, but are strangers and aliens, entitled to no consideration at our hands until they lay down their arms and return to their loyalty, and we will stand ready to welcome them with a fraternal greeting whenever they show the evidence and do the work meet for repentance.

Resolved, That whilst we acknowledge it to be the duty of good men always to pray for evil doers, we cannot find any place in our hearts for sympathy with traitors with arms in their hands, and we look with sorrow upon the doubtful loyalty of those men who would excuse the wickedness of this attempt to destroy us as a nation, by allusions to by-gone or party strifes of the past. We will neither encourage the unreasonable railing of abolitionism, nor look with any favor upon the faltering patriotism of those who *can not* or *will not* in this hour of the country's peril, rise above and bury in forgetfulness the past.

Resolved, That the action of the National Administration in the treatment of this rebellion meets our unqualified approval; that we have increasing confidence in the ability, skill and patriotism of our Chief Magistrate—that in our opinion he has chosen for his constitutional advisers safe and able counsellors; that *here*, under the old National emblems of our pride and our power, we pledge our services to the country, and promise to rally around our leaders whenever the cause demands.

Resolved, That this war of restoration shall be pushed to the direst extremity if need be; that traitors may be brought to speedy and condign punishment; that crime may be suppressed, that order and good Government may be restored to every section of the land.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Matthias Wrightnom, Rev. J. T. Brown, Henry Patterson, Mr. Wallace, H. L. Pierson and J. D. Christie.

At the close of the meeting, the citizens present, some five hundred in number, formed in procession, and to excellent music, paraded the streets of the village, giving at various stages of their march, cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ANCESTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter in THE TIMES of this morning, dated Sardinia, N. Y., August, 1861, says: "The father of the writer studied medicine more than forty years ago with this GEORGE McCLELLAN'S father, under old Dr. HUBBARD, in Woodstock, Conn." Again, the writer says: "He (meaning Dr. GEO. McCLELLAN, now of Philadelphia,) was poor, and almost without friends, until he went to Philadelphia," &c. There never was a Dr. HUBBARD, of Woodstock, Conn. Probably the writer alludes to Dr. THOMAS HUBBARD, a distinguished surgeon and physician of Pomfret, Conn., who became a Professor in Yale College, and died in New Haven, some twenty or five-and-twenty years since. He was one of nature's noblemen. It is difficult to account for the poverty and destitution of friends of Dr. McCLELLAN, as his father, JAMES McCLELLAN, was a rich farmer, and abundantly able to educate his son. The great-grandfather of Gen. McCLELLAN, who is at present attracting so large a share of public attention, was by birth an Irishman, and a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and he and his regiment did duty in New Jersey. He afterwards became a Brigadier-General of militia. The writer well remembers old soldiers that served under Col. McC., "in the Jerseys."

A native of Windham County, Conn., may be pardoned the vanity, if it be such, of calling attention to the fact that so many distinguished men have sprung from that County. As is well known, the late Gen. NATHANIEL LYON was a son from AMASA LYON, of Ashford. Gen. DANIEL TYLER, now of the Union Army in Virginia, is a native of Brooklyn, and a descendant on the maternal side from Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM, who, Mr. EVERETT says, "was one of the thunderbolts of the Revolution." Col. RUFUS BAKER, of the Regular Army, is also a native of Brooklyn. Col. DIMMICK, now of Fortress Monroe, is, I believe, from the same County. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a native either of Hampton or Ashford. It was the patriotic efforts of such men as these, during the dark days of the Revolution, that drew from WASHINGTON the encomium that, "If the other Colonies had responded as promptly to his calls for men and money as Connecticut did, the war would have been ended much sooner;"* a piece of history of which every Connecticut man should be proud, and one that the writer hopes no Connecticut man will ever dishonor. WOLF DEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1861.

*IRVING'S *Life of Washington.*

NOT SECESSION.

"The *Suffolk Herald*, published at Patchogue, Long Island, which was suspended a few weeks ago, from having become too secesh to be popular, has now resumed publication, with a Union man at the helm—Mr. GEORGE F. CARMAN. That is even better than stopping the traitor sheets—make them change editors."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was both surprised and amused by having my attention called to the above paragraph, taken from the *Sunday Times*, of the 25th. The charge seems almost too absurd to demand denial, as under my management, (which has been from the time the paper was started, three years since,) I have aimed to make the *Herald* a consistent supporter of the Constitution and laws. I am at a loss to know by whom the truth has been so distorted, for, joined to a hearty support of the Republican candidates during the last campaign, and a thorough feeling of contempt for the demagogues who have wrought our present national calamity, none are, or have been more emphatically for the Union, "one and inseparable," than myself.

To those acquainted with the course of the Suffolk *Herald*, this denial is unnecessary; but wishing to avoid even a shadow of doubt resting on my political position, and desiring to appear right on the record, I hope to extend even a greater publicity of this, the truth, to the libel above by having this inserted in your widely-extended journal.

With respect, yours truly,
A. VAN ALSTYNE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

A ROCKET BRIGADE.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, pyrotechnists, of Jersey City, are to give an exhibition this (Thursday) evening at Weehawken, in connection with Prof. GRANT, of their rockets and incendiary shells, which it is believed can be used with great effect against the enemy. The larger sized shells can be thrown from a mortar or cannon to a great distance. At the discharge from the piece it instantly ignites, causing a ball of fire four feet in circumference, which it is impossible to extinguish except by complete immersion in water. After burning fiercely for two or three minutes, an internal shell charged with powder explodes, and the outer shell is broken into not less than sixteen pieces, which are scattered in all directions with great force. One great advantage claimed for these shells is the facility they would afford in setting fire to the woods, and especially in the locality of masked batteries. They would also be effective against cavalry, not only by throwing the ranks into disorder, but by causing great destruction upon bursting. They have also a smaller missile which can be thrown from a paper mortar to a considerable distance, and presenting a ball of fire two feet in circumference. A mortar and twenty of these missiles can be easily carried by one man, and would be particularly useful at night in setting fire to the woods and driving the enemy from their strong-hold.

Messrs. EDGE will also exhibit improved rockets, capable of being thrown with great accuracy from one-half to three-quarters of a mile. In passing through the air, these rockets will emit a blaze of fire three or four feet in circumference and about forty feet in length, and if properly used would break up in disorder a regiment of cavalry, and prevent any effectual charge.

Mr. J. G. EDGE proposes to raise a brigade to operate in connection with Prof. GRANT'S Calcium Light, should he receive the necessary encouragement from the Government. Already over 300 men have tendered their sevices in a brigade of this kind.

Another trial was made last evening, during which the target was illuminated by the Calcium Light, at 400 feet distance; and Mr. SOUTHWELL, Second Lieutenant Company B, Berdan's Sharpshooters, by an off-hand shot, struck the centre of the bull's eye, at the first fire. Capt. BERTRAND, Company A, Grant's Sharp-shooters, made an equally successful shot. The average firing was very good.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTEENTH.

Capt. WILSON, of the Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., assures us that the reference which was made in the TIMES of Monday to a mutiny in that corps is entirely unfounded. The utmost satisfaction and good feeling exists in the regiment, and the only anxiety it has is to meet the enemy again.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

This week, recruiting in the City has been much more active than it has been for some time past. It would be brisker if the officers in command at the various recruiting-offices would get rid of the loafers who hang around them. The object of these idlers appears to be to deter men from enlisting, by magnifying and expatiating upon the hardships of a soldier's life. Officers complain daily of losing their men by the intervention of some one or somebody. These hangers-on of recruiting-offices may be emissaries of the enemy. Any way, it would be no harm for the authorities to have an eye upon them, and keep the various offices for the enrollment of men cleared of all but actual recruits.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Portions of five companies of this corps, amounting to about 250 men, will proceed in a few days to Camp Lyon, for training under Gen. VIELE. Members of Capts. McKAY'S, KIRK'S, VAUGHAN'S, ELLIOTT'S and TOWNSHEND'S companies are required to report themselves on or before Saturday, at 9 A. M., at the barracks, Empire Works, East Twenty-fourth-street. Orders for arms, uniforms and equipments, have been issued to the regiment, and every recruit enlisting will be at once sworn in and uniformed. The organization of this corps is in a forward state, and will be thoroughly completed in a very short period.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The tenth line company for this regiment, to be under the command of Lieut. E. R. MILLER, is now recruiting at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. The commanding officer has been engaged in active service with the regiment for the last three months, and is an educated military man, having received a thorough training in the military school of Capt. RICH, U. S. A. Recruits in this regiment, the first of our New-York Militia to volunteer for three years or the war, will be dispatched to the scene of action without delay. It is contemplated to raise a full company of 101 men.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

The first company of this new organization was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. DANIEL W. HORTON was in command of the company.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Col. ANDREW LUTZ is in command of this regiment, one company of which was mustered into the United States service yesterday. The men are at present quartered at Palace Garden.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Fifty recruits for this regiment were sent on yesterday by Lieut.-Col. BETTS. Fifty more will be sent on in a week's time, making the numerical strength of the regiment 1,050.

THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. TOMPKINS will send on Saturday next a detachment of recruits to join this regiment, now stationed on the Monocacy River, Maryland. All who wish to join will call at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, to-day or to-morrow.

THE VANDERBILT GUARDS.

This regiment, which is accepted by the War Department, is rapidly filling up, three companies being already encamped at Camp Vanderbilt, on Staten Island. Active, able-bodied men, who wish to join this regiment, can do so by applying at head-quarters, No. 134 William-street.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS—EXAMINATION OF A PORTABLE TRUNK.

A corps of army officers were yesterday invited to examine a new and ingenious trunk, made by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, for the use of the army. It is called "Hardie's Combination Army and Excursion Trunk." Closed up, it is 30 inches long, 21 inches wide, and 20 inches high. In another form, it constitutes a table large enough to seat four persons. By throwing it open, it affords a cushioned settee, five feet long. Raising one half of it, at an angle of 45°, with a brace to hold it in position, it forms a high-backed easy chair; another slight change converts it into a comfortable bed six feet and a half long, with a mosquito netting entirely covering it; and, lastly, a simple attachment of one of its parts offers the convenience of a nice writing-desk, thus rolling into one six different and indispensable articles of the soldier's or officer's outfit. A very high opinion was expressed of its merits by the officers, and several were ordered on the spot.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, whose head-quarters are at No. 86 Cedar-street, have formed their camp and named it Camp Lesley, in honor of the Chief Clerk of the War Department. A Quartermaster's squad has been busily engaged for the past few days in arranging the site. Tuesday the uniforms appeared for the first time on Broadway. It is that of the Imperial Zouaves of France. The time of their departure for the seat of war has been extended to the 25th of September.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES FOR THEIR NEW QUARTERS ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

The remains of this regiment departed yesterday from the barracks on the Battery for their new quarters at Bedloe's Island, which has been assigned to them by the Secretary of War. The order for mustering was fixed at 9 A. M., but the boys were, evidently, in no haste to obey, as it was past 12 M. before they were got on board the boat, the whole number not mustering over 150, under the command of Col. LOESER. Those on board of the *Saturn*, which was to convey them to their new quarters, were evidently of the better class of men, being generally armed, equipped and uniformed. A great many hung around the quarters on the Battery, avowing their determination not to return to duty until they had been paid by the State, although it seemed quite evident that most of them had received an abundance of money from some quarters—enough at all events to enable them to procure all they wanted, and more than was proper, to drink. The recusants, however, were simply noisy and boisterous, without being quarrelsome, but could not be coaxed into quarters. After the steamer had departed, a great many stragglers made their appearance, who were probably sent down yesterday. Accompanying the steamer was a lighter conveying the camp equipage, baggage, &c., of the regiment.

MR. HOLT IN BOSTON.

A Serenade—Welcome by Edward Everett—Mr. Holt's Response.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 28.

The citizens of Boston gave expression, last evening, to the sentiments of high respect which they entertain for Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, individually, and as a son of the noble State of Kentucky, by a very enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Tremont House. It having been announced that Mr. HOLT would be serenaded during the evening, a large number of persons began to assemble at an early hour, and by 9 o'clock there was an immense gathering. The street, for a considerable distance on either side, was crowded, and the balcony of Tremont Temple, and all the prominent points in the vicinity, were covered with ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to see and do honor to the distinguished orator. Shortly after 9 o'clock Gilmore's Band appeared on the sidewalk, and played the "Star Spangled Banner." Fireworks were set off from the roof of the hotel, and colored lights were displayed, so as to give the speakers a splendid view of the assemblage.

Mr. HOLT descended the steps about 9½ o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT then welcomed Mr. HOLT to Boston in the following words:

REMARKS OF MR. EVERETT.

Mr. HOLT: I have been requested, on behalf of my fellow-citizens, to express to you the great pleasure with which they bid you a cordial welcome to the City of Boston. [Cheers.] It is a very agreeable but a very superfluous office. They are here before you; they have spoken for themselves; they hail you, Sir, as a man for the times [cries of "Good, good," and cheers]; bold and firm, as well as true [cheers]; brave and resolute, as well as honest and intelligent. [Cheers.] They witnessed, with warm approval, in the closing days of the late Administration, the manner in which you showed yourself one of the few "faithful found among the faithless." [Applause and cries of "Good."] You conducted one of the most important Departments of the Government with equal vigor and courage, literally strengthening the things that remained, at the time when the very sinews of war had been cut in advance by your predecessor, secretly plotting the overthrow of the Government he was sworn to support, and whose daily bread he was eating, and preparing, as far as possible, for the seizure of the National Capital. ["That's so."] By the judicious arrangement of yourself and Gen. SCOTT, [cheers,] that burning shame was averted, and the President of the United States, constitutionally elected, was peacefully inaugurated. For that service, Sir, we thank you.

Returning to private life, you found still greater dangers threatening your noble State of Kentucky. [Cheers for Kentucky.] You found her under a Governor faithless to his trust, on the point of being swept into the gulf of disunion, by disloyal men within and without her limits. You determined that GLORIOUS OLD KENTUCKY should not be treacherously wrested from herself and the country. [Great cheering.] In conjunction with your faithful associates, your rallied your patriotic fellow-citizens to the defence of the menaced Union. The clarion voice with which you struck terror to the enemies of the Constitution has thrilled to the heart of the citizens of Boston. [Cheers.] That voice, let me tell you, Sir, will fall like music on the ears of the crowd before you; and in their name, and on their behalf, I now again bid you a hearty, a grateful, an affectionate welcome. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT'S remarks, cheers were given for Mr. HOLT and for the State of Kentucky, with great enthusiasm. After the band had performed a patriotic air, Mr. HOLT stepped forward, and was received with warm applause. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I came to Boston, as do many American travelers, not merely to look upon the city, beautiful in itself—upon its monuments, and upon those magnificent landscapes, in which as a jewel it is set—but also to revive, it haply I might, the glow of my patriotism amid the thrilling associations that cluster around the cradle of the Revolution. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Here are gardens of memories which can never, never lose their fragrance here are altars whose fires, though kindled in behalf of human rights nearly a century ago, have waxed only the brighter for the years through which they have burned. No true son of the Republic can press the soil of Bunker Hill, without having his veneration for your great ancestors deepened and exalted, and without feeling his vows of devotion to the country strengthened and renewed. [Cheers.]

I was making, and desired to make, most quietly my journey, and little thought, and little expected, to attract attention to myself here; and it is, therefore, with emotions of grateful surprise that I look upon that cordial and generous welcome with which you now honor me. Unconscious as I am of having said or done aught to deserve this marked token of your confidence and favor, still I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for it. The strains of your music and the shouts of your welcome will linger in the ears of my heart long after they shall have been forgotten by yourselves. [Applause.]

I am thankful for that most earnest, that most eloquent, that most flattering recognition which in your name has been given of my fidelity to our common country, under circumstances of peril and of trial. Most grateful, too, am I for that friendly, that kindly allusion to my native State, Kentucky, [cheers for Kentucky,] whose star, so long obscured by the baleful influences of unfaithful men, is now preparing to shine forth in the strength and lustre of other days. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."]

Kentucky has assumed her present position under no prompting of passion, but calmly and deliberately, after careful review of the whole field of controversy; and in view of all the gloom and perils that encompass the Union, she now avows she loves it still, and will cling to it amid its sorrows, as she has clung to it in the days of its strength and its glory. [Cheers.] That which she has so nobly declared from the ballot box, it is now her manifest duty to make good upon the battle field [immense applause]; and that duty, already begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully performed upon the meeting of her Legislature, which takes place but a few days hence. Full, full will be the measure of my joy, when I shall behold the patriot soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands, rebuking those traitorous men who through long years have striven to render them aliens and enemies to each other.

Fellow-citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the Stars and Stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. [Applause.] Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—[cheers and cries of "Good," "Good"]—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—[cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national dangers and great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open, and, thus far, successful revolt; and an army, it may be of a hundred and fifty thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines, and menacing the safety of Washington. From this pressing peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid prophesyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befal a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief that since this rebellion is the cause of crime, that, therefore, it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded, for our instruction and admonition, that CATILINE and his co-conspirators fell with their faces to the enemy; and so, probably, will fall the rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. All delay, all seeming hesitancy, all dissension, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If, however, from any cause, this contest is to be prolonged, we must not seek to conceal from ourselves its possible consequences; but even now, in advance, we should bravely and calmly look the worst of them in the face. Your ships may have to furl their sails in many a sea, and the grass may spring up in marts heretofore pressed by the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the wail of sorrow may go up, not only from stricken households and communities, but also from cities and States, over the brave and true men who have laid down their lives upon the altars of their country. But our institutions are well worth all these sacrifices, and all other sacrifices which we may or can possibly make for their preservation. All that we are and all that we have are the fruit of these institutions; and all that we may now generously devote to their safety, in this hour of their extreme peril, if we are successful, they will give back to us and to our children's children, increased a hundred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very shadow of these threatened disasters, even this night and this hour, we could have peace. We could have peace by laying down our necks, our country, and our flag, in the dust beneath the remorseless feet of traitors. [Loud cries of "Never," "Never!"] But how can we do this, seeing that the graves of our fathers are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet speaks to us with voices which will not and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.]

If we falter, we fail; and not only will Washington, your capital, be subjugated and sacked, but cities and your fields will be swept over by an Army carrying in its train desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of the CÆSARS. The fiendish tone of the Southern Press, its exultant threatenings, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration. If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins, in contrast with the honor and integrity of our Government, we are lost; we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I verily believe we will be, if true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring, [applause;] and thus, out of all this national turmoil and battle, and bloodshed, and wringing anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that mount above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war is the disloyalty found in our midst. [Cries of "that's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington City and the Border States; but it is in a degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It is in vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augers in their pockets, who at every stolen opportunity are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are all embarked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dismemberment would involve the abasement of all of which we, as Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of that grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old, sitting in judgment upon the rival claims of two mothers to the possession of the same child, decreed that it should be cut in twain, and that one half should be given to one claimant and the other half to the other, it was the false mother who accepted and exulted in the judgment, while the true mother turned away with horror, preferring to commit the life of her offspring to the keeping of even her own enemy, rather than that it should thus perish. The filial and maternal instincts are in this regard the same. The man who is willing that this prosperous and free country shall be severed by the sword of treason now suspended over it, may have been born upon American soil, but he has no American heart in his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] The true son of the Republic, like the true mother, turns away from the proposal with indignation and abhorrence.

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented myself before you not to make a political speech, but to thank you—which I do again and again, from my heart—for this most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

Mr. HOLT and Mr. EVERETT then retired to the drawing-room of the hotel, and a large number of the citizens of Boston embraced the opportunity to pay their respects to them. The band performed a number of pieces in front of the hotel, after which the crowd in the street dispersed, with cheers for the gallant Kentuckian and the Union.

Navigation of the Canals.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The repairs on the Brighton Lock will be completed to-night, and navigation resumed to-morrow.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The mud-lock on the Oswego Canal will be repaired and boats passed to-morrow. The weigh-lock culvert at this place is repaired, and boats will pass over it this evening. No further difficulty at either place can reasonably be anticipated.

Fire at Freeport, Ill.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

A fire at Freeport, Ill., to-day, destroyed WADDLE'S lumber-yard and E. H. HIDE'S warehouse. Loss $8,000.

Postmaster of Troy.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. GEORGE T. BLAIR.

TROY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

GEORGE T. BLAIR has been appointed Postmaster of this city, in place of JAMES R. FONDA.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated ROBERT EWING for Sheriff, and a straight ticket for all city officers.

Volunteer Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Two things occur me (a quondam British soldier) as worthy of attention at the present juncture, because they are calculated to make the volunteer soldiers more dependable than they are.

In the first place, I would venture to suggest that a greater degree of solemnity be imparted to the administration of the oath of allegiance than at present distinguishes that ceremony. Not one man in ten is aware of what he contracts to do when he swears to be true to the Star-Spangled Banner. The oath is carelessly administered, and as loosely taken. Among the Romans the *sacramentur militaire* was a very binding obligation, and the soldiers of CÆSAR and ANTONY were proud that their vow had been accepted. But then, a certain degree of pomp attended the measure, and a due gravity distinguished the deportment of the ministrants of the oath. Could we not make *our* oath rather more significant? Let it be taken on parade, beneath the waving flag which the soldier swears to protect; let martial music accompany the ceremonial, and the soldier will never forget it.

The second suggestion I would venture to offer is the result of some East India experience. Even as European soldiers were formerly attached to Sepoys to give them the benefit of example, and to encourage them to adhere to the rules of discipline in the "current of a heady fight," so might a company of the United States Regulars be annexed to every regiment of volunteers, until these latter had become quite efficient in the field. The "old soldier" in a regiment does more to make the young ones efficient and serviceable than months of drilling, and it was feared that the reduction of the period of enlistment of British soldiers to ten years would deprive the army of one of its surest guarantees of steadiness. The apprehension is dissipated by the renewal of their service on the part of great numbers of the ten years' men. But if this fear of deterioration existed when it was supposed that no soldier would extend his term, what can be expected from volunteer regiments in which there are *no* old or tried soldiers? The only remedy for the deficiency is to be found in the infusion of from 80 to 100 regulars into every regiment of 1,000 volunteers. Yours truly, J. H. S.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, of the United States Navy; Hons. A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and David S. Seymour, of Troy; Jno. Tucker, of Philadelphia; J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; J. C. Watson, of the U. S. Navy; Col. Bradley and lady, of Jefferson County; J. D. Devin, of the U. S. Army, and W. H. Parker and J. F. Baker, of the U. S. Marine Corps, are at the Astor House.

Capt. W. H. King and Major O'Conor, of England; E. W. Corning, from Washington; E. O. Tufts, of Boston; Hon. L. J. Smith, D. W. Bayard and lady, and R. Thomson, of St. Johns, N. B.; and Dr. R. S. Welsh, of Mexico, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. W. L. Hanscom, of La Cross, Wis.; Major Fitzgreaves, Major T. H. Halsey and Capt. Peterson, of the United States Army, Lieut. C. S. Wheeler, of the Revenue Service, and James Suddards, of the United States Navy, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Col. H. A. Smalley and Col. M. S. Howe, of the U. S. A.; S. Dean, of Wisconsin; Chas. W. Trotter, Dr. Jackson and W. J. Horstman and family, of Philadelphia; S. M. Fasset and H. C. Morgan, of the U. S. A.; W. H. Smith, of St. Louis; H. C. Dudley, of Boston; H. H. Kapp, of Chicago; L. S. Babbitt, U. S. A., and A. L. Bickford and lady, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Jared Sparks, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. R. White, of Philadelphia; D. S. Morgan, of Andover, and Wm. Gray, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT sells in car-lots only, at $1 07 for Red State, which show a further decline, and $1 20 for White Michigan. OATS more active; sales 20,400 bush. Chicago at 32c.@32½c., and 11,000 bush. State at 33c. CORN very dull; sales 6,000 bush. Western Mixed, in lots, 60c. WHISKY weaker; sales of 60 bbls at 16½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—70 bales Wool, 528 boxes Cheese, 3,400 bbls. Flour, 391 bags Wheat, 116 bbls. do., 60 hhds. Tobacco, 59 cases do., 400 bbls. Pork, 234 Highwines, 40 bales Hops. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug 27—148,300 bush. Corn, 103,500 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bush. Feed, 10,000 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 87½c.; to-day, 1,500 bushels Canada Club at 90c. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,500 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,160 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR active. WHEAT advanced 1c. Sales at 63c. for No. 1, and 60c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firmer—21c. for mixed, in store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bush. Wheat, 217,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 130,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange on New-York remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet at $4 25@$4 75 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Red, $1 14@$1 16; White, $1 27. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 55c. @56c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN ½c. lower and dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 25½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports:* 8,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports:* 2,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Rowecroft and 2 children, England; A. H. Fesser and lady, Havana; Geo. S. Hobson, lady and daughter, New-York; Capt. Brook Knight, lady and servant, England; T. B. Hawkesworth and lady, Sheffield; W. J. Florence and lady, New-York; T. Ingersoll, Portland; Miss Josephine Florence, New-York; Mrs. J. D. Bullock, 3 children, 2 maid servants and 1 man servant, New-York; W. H. Bowditch, New-York; C. Franshadt, New-York; H. Desbaigue and family, Cuba; B. Tyson, Cuba; P. Paz, Spain; Fred. Gelpeke, New-York; Miss Stuart, New-York; Miss Watson, New-York; Miss M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Watson, Ireland; H. Walker, England; H. Cahuzac, Havana; M. Howanroff, Sitka; Ed. Hoffschlaeger, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohn, San Francisco; W. Sherman, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawford, Pennsylvania; W. G. Creamer, New-York; Wm. Prentice, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Elderdee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainwright, New-York; Jerry B. Bond, New-York; Mrs. Hillyard, England; Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Borner, Baltimore; Miss Corner, Baltimore; Miss Jane Gambril, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Harding and child, Illinois; C. M. Vallalba, Secretary Spanish Legation; W. Hastings, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bigelow, four children and servant, United States Consul to Paris; W. Toucy, New-York; E. Cachard, Liverpool; E. Stacker, Manchester; C. Thomson, New-York; J. Woodhouse, Philadelphia; T. R. Patton, Philadelphia; D. L. King, New-York; W. Burling, Philadelphia; B. Strait, Poughkeepsie; E. L. Lewis, Philadelphia; H. E. Gillilan, New-York; A. Waller, New-York; J. Carpenter, England; E. P. Carpenter, Boston; Chandler Robbins, New-York; John Anderson, Glasgow; Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and two children, Missionary to Kolapoor, India; John Howocks, Stamford, Conn.; S. Runge, Havana; J. Baumann, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mervin Cornell, infant and two servants, Rio Janeiro; A. Valk, New-York; Rev. W. B. Boyce, London; Henry Hitchcock, Manchester; Mrs. W. B. Boyce, London; Miss Boyce, London; F. Kern, Havana; Von Wittgenstein, New-York; E. V. Booth, New-York; Alexander Lindsay, Williamsburgh; P. J. Ford, New-York; M. Ries, Ohio; E. Coleman, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Newstadt, California; B. Barnop, California; E. Emmanuel, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dodsworth, London; J. Brush, New-York; W. B. Storer, Boston.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Elizabeth Van der Smissen, Bertha Kruse and 3 children, S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Schlegel and lady, W. A. Schmitthemer, lady and child, E. Szenelenyi, lady and child, Mrs. W. Breasch, Chas. Westermann, Jules Lubasch, lady and child, Emma Fricke, T. H. Sweeny, Chas. Sweeny, P. Hoegg and lady, J. B. Wehner, lady and 3 children, C. Siebert, M. Siebert, A. Siebert, M. Johns, Eleanore Johns, Wilhelmine Wried, Henry Heidegger.

In bark Honduras, from Belize, Hond.—Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, James Smith.

In ship Eufemia, from Ivica—Don Ricardo Ramon, Pablo Moya y Mir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 24	Sun sets	6 38	Moon rises	11 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 45	Gov. Island	2 34	Hell Gate	3 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships D. Webster, Spencer, London; Bunker Hill, Lunt, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Essex, Ray, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Charles, —, Callao; Augusta, Bradburn, Antwerp, W. T. Frost;

Brigs Umpire, Gibbs, Boston, Thompson & Hunter Andreas, Lindstrom, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ben Dunning, Varney, Buenos Ayres, Miller & Houghton; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightburne.

Schooners Charles, Coleman, Taunton, master; A. Eldredge, Conklin, Edgartown, master; Liberty, Johnson, Indian River, master; Haze, Booth, Londonderry, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. A. Knapp, Giraud, Boston; W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Philadelphia; Electric, Lord, Philadelphia; Genius, Ogden, Great Kills; Eastern Belle, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lady Jane Saunders, New-Haven; S. Hall, Padleford, Taunton, master; J. Butler, Joline, Philadelphia, master; Arietas, Chase, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Tomah, Anderson, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston; J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Philadelphia; O. C. Aken, Peck, Stamford, master; Only Son, Scull, Egg Harbor; Bengal, Hix, Gardner, master; Mary Brevoor, Wood, Rockland; N. Wells, Ryder, Lynn; John A. Dix, Hallett, Boston; J. H. Cator, Catlin, Baltimore; Grace Lockman, Wilson, Cow Bay; L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford, master; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Delaware City, master; A. Van Cleef, Lemon, Philadelphia.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Aurora, Williams, New-London, master.

Barge G. H. Stout, Laughlin, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taub, Hamburg Aug. 11 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 248 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 10 ds. experienced fresh westerly weather; the latter part easterly winds and light; in lat. 48 and lon. 47, saw icebergs. Aug. 11, the American schr. Martha Kendall anchored off Cuxhaven; Aug. 24, 30 miles E. of Cape Race, passed a side-wheel steamer; 26th, lat. 42, lon. 64, passed Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed Brem. bark No. 255; same time, passed an Oldenburg bark.

H. B. M. screw steamship Rinaldo, Commander Hewitt, Halifax Aug. 23. Came to this port to relieve the Br. gunboat Gladiator, now on this station. The R. mounts 17 guns, and has a crew of 190 men.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gleaner, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Callao May 14, via Hampton Roads Aug. 20, with guano to Barril Bros. Has had light N. E. winds since leaving the Chesapeake. June 15, lat. 56 20 S., lon. 59 50, passed bark (supposed) Martha Wenyell, from Callao for Mauritius.

Ship Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Ivica 42 ds., with salt, wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Honduras, Marshall, Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. The Br. brig Kate, for New-York, sld. 5th; the barks James Welsh, Gerard and Georges sld. Aug. 1, for Queenstown.

Brig Rhoderic Dhu, (Br.,) Butler, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig North America, Hall, Machias 7 ds., with spars to I. L. Snow.

Brig Sabao, Baker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Kenny, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Buckston, Vinalhaven 5 ds., with stone.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Balyea, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Fre & Co.

Schr. Anvile, Whalen, Eastport 5 ds., with laths, &c. to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Connecticut, Deal, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hampton, Hartt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Addison 5 ds., with spars.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Marblehead 4 ds., fish.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Aug. 27—Ships American Congress, London; Confidence, Havre. Bark Montezuma, Barbados. Schr. Neuvo Ex., (Span.,) San Domingo.

Aug. 28—Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 11:55 A. M. From Quarantine—Steamship Khersonese, (Br.,) London.

Also sailed—Ships Sandusky, Liverpool; Scioto, Genoa. Bark E. Snare, (Danish,) Rio Janeiro. Brig Argyle, (Br.,) Demerara.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—brig, of and from Baltimore for St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 12, lat. 30 11 N., lon. 67 W.

Grenada—bark, from Cuba, exchanged signals with, Aug. 18, lat. 26 30, lon. 80.

George Falkner—Br. ship, was seen, Aug. 19, lat. 28 50, lon. 79 30.

Lina—Br. ship, of London, strg. W., was seen, July 21, lat. 2 53 N., lon. 36 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, brig Grace Worthington, Trethy, from and for New-York, to sail Aug 25, with mahogany and logwood. The Br. brig Creole, which sld. hence in July for Belize had not arrived on the 8th of August.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given; wages no object to a comfortable home. Apply at No. 90 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

In this condition huddled into the trains, in which no provision for water had been made whatever.

But, alas, their funds are now exhausted, and a meeting has been decided upon to make another appeal to public benevolence in their behalf. One hundred dollars per week, with certain resources which they have, will enable them to continue successfully in their holy ministrations. ARGUS.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

Detailed Account of the Engagements at Bailey's Cross Roads and Ball's Cross Roads.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

AN ADVANCE ORDERED.

Last night at 10 o'clock Gen. FRANKLIN'S Brigade—the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second New-York—were ordered to advance without knapsacks. They marched to within 2½ miles of Bailey's Cross Roads. Early this morning the enemy opened with two rifled cannon on a hill-top a quarter of a mile beyond Cross Roads, drove in our pickets, and followed them about half a mile. Gen. FRANKLIN, with about 3,000 of our troops and five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing, and were sent into a cornfield. A detachment of pickets, under Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, of the Thirty-first, went forward. The enemy were seen about eight hundred yards beyond our advance guard, and fired upon them, but without doing any injury. Three of the enemy were seen to fall.

It is thought that the enemy is advancing on the Orange and Alexandria road.

The New-Jersey Brigade have felled some acres of timber, and are actively employed in barricading the Leesburgh turnpike, about a half a mile beyond the seminary near Alexandria.

THE SKIRMISH AT BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

A skirmish, occupying several hours, took place to-day, near Bailey's Cross-roads. Three companies from the Fifth Maine, New-York Thirty-eighth, and a New-Jersey regiment, were stationed at the cross-roads, doing picket duty on the brow of the hill. A half-mile distant was stationed several hundred of the rebel infantry and cavalry, with two batteries of artillery on their right and left. At ten o'clock they commenced firing at a two-story frame house at the cross-roads, supposing, probably, that it was a rendezvous of our troops. Two shots went through the house, badly damaging it. Our troops returned the fire with musketry, and this was followed by a return fire by the rebel infantry. The firing by both sides was kept up regularly, until a half-hour before dark.

About twenty-five shots were fired by the rebel artillery during the day. None were killed or wounded on our side, and it was not known whether the enemy suffered any loss.

During the day one company from the New-York Thirty-seventh came up and participated in the skirmish. It is supposed that the rebels were in force beyond the hill, but nothing was definitely known.

THE SKIRMISH AT BALL'S CROSS ROADS.

During the day a body of from 600 to 800 rebel infantry and cavalry, posted on a hill northwest of Mt. Olive Church, commenced firing on our pickets, stationed near the church, and extending to Ball's Cross Roads, west of Fort Corcoran. The firing continued during the day, and was briskly returned by our pickets, who, as night approached, fell back upon Arlington.

There were none killed or wounded on our side.

EXTENSION OF THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The enemy's lines are extended ten miles, and drawing near us.

CAPTURE OF BANCROFT'S MILLS.

Last night the enemy captured Bancroft's Mills, with 200 bushels of corn belonging to lawyer WILEY, of Washington. Yesterday, Col. McLAIN and his chaplain went across the bridge at the Mills, and were fired upon. Upon returning, they found the floor of the bridge had been taken up by rebels. They leaped their horses across and escaped, partly caused by experiments with new guns at the Navy-yard, partly by the rebels who threw 6-pound shot at a house occupied by two of our companies, a mile to the left of Ball's Cross Roads. All the shot fell short, although thrown from a point only a mile distant.

Yesterday the enemy shelled the house of a Unionist just beyond Hunter's Chapel, and a few days ago fired a cannon-ball through Congressman UPTON'S house near by.

Many Union families not far from Alexandria are fleeing in haste to Washington, bringing with them all the household goods their haste would permit them to put in a wagon. They must fight for the rebels, or leave Virginia.

ADDITIONAL CAVALRY.

It is said that the President will call for two additional regiments of cavalry from Pennsylvania to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK TWELFTH.

In one of the skirmishes, yesterday, one of the New-York Twelfth was killed, and two wounded.

Only one regiment was attacked. Few casualties were suffered, but many were missing, the regiment being scattered. FLOYD'S Brigade consisted of two regiments, one commanded by ALECK REYNOLDS.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

The Army Retiring Board met to-day, but did little except organize. It is doubtful whether it will effect much. The head, Gen. TOTTEN, has been fifty-six years in the service—longer than any officer but one.

SIGNING THE TREASURY NOTES.

The entire clerical force in the Treasury Department is at work at the frightful job of signing the Treasury notes. Two clerks with long names have broken down under the work of signing the $20, $50, $500 and $1,000, and been furloughed. Mr. SPINNER was disabled by it. Eleven clerks are now at the $5s and $10 alone. In order to hurry forward the work, an hour a day has been added to the period of labor in the Bank-note Department.

THE EXPENSE OF RAISING TROOPS.

In reimbursing States for the expenses incurred in raising troops, claims for organizations raised or attempted to be raised, but not received into the United States service, will not be allowed by Secretary CHASE, nor will the expenses for raising and maintaining troops for State purposes or Home Guards be reimbursed unless they were called out by the President or Secretary of War. Personal expenses of commissioned officers, while recruiting companies prior to being mustered in, will not be allowed, save to the extent of the rates of subsistence and quarters privates received. Transportation to the quarters of troops, at reasonable rates, but not wagon-hire for men, will be allowed. Grog bills, expenses of officers' elections, claims for impressment, property, and damages done will not be allowed; nor bounties to men or to families to persuade them to enlist, nor contributions from State Corporations or individuals.

ENGLAND WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE REBELS.

There is no truth in the statement that Mr. ADAMS represents the possibility of England's recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

No dispatches have been received from Mr. ADAMS within the last five days, and certainly nothing has ever been received from him that would warrant the statement made in the *Tribune* of this morning.

PLAN OF RECRUITING.

The Department has made a general order prescribing the mode in which the recruiting for Volunteer Regiments in the field shall be carried on. The War Department desires that all the regiments in the field shall be kept up to a maximum force, and for this purpose grants the same facilities for mustering as are giving to recruiting officers of the Army.

REBEL JOURNALS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

It is probable that in a short time the Government will take the responsibility of suppressing all journals which a Grand Jury may present as publishing treasonable matter. It is being urged to do so by the most conservative of men of the North, and especially so by men heretofore acting with the Democratic party.

SICKLES NOT COMMISSIONED.

It is not true that Mr. SICKLES has been appointed a Brigadier-General, nor is it true that the Second Fire Zouaves have been ordered to join the Excelsior Brigade.

THE GUN-BOAT ISLAND BELLE AND OTHERS ARMING.

The side-wheel steamers *Island Belle*, Capt. ADAMS, of New-York, arrived this morning. She will take on her guns soon and join the flotilla. The *Ceres* has been placed on the ways for repairs to her machinery and hull, and in a short time will be ready for service. There are now at the Yard the steamers *Anacosta, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mount Vernon, Powhatan, Ceres* and *Island Belle*, together with several propellers and schooners. Some half-dozen new little cutters, each armed with a rifled 12-pounder, lie in the dock ready for service at a moment's notice, and others are being fitted up in the same style.

NO CABINET CHANGES TO BE MADE.

The Committee of gentlemen from Iowa, the East and New-York, who were anxious to effect changes in the Cabinet, have gone back again, with a very distinct mistrust that they have failed in their mission. The fact is that when they were requested to make specific objections to Gen. CAMERON, they were forced to admit that they knew nothing. They could not name a single act of his to which exceptions could be made, and so made but a feeble impression upon the President, except that he was driven to the conclusion that they each had a good-sized axe to grind.

MR. FAULKNER'S ARREST.

Hon. WM. PRESTON, of Kentucky, Ex-Minister to Spain, was in the city for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his mission, at the time of Mr. FAULKNER'S arrest. Without any previous intimation of his purpose, and before he had completed his business, he left. It is said that he stated privately to parties in the city, that he sympathized with the rebel movement, and that having thus committed himself, he considered it prudent to leave, when it became known that Mr. FAULKNER had been arrested.

One item of his accounts was for $4,400 15, under the head of extraordinary expenses in following the Queen of Spain. The amount was for the traveling expenses of his family.

RECONTRE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A recontre took place, this morning, in the hall of the War Department Building, between Col. YOUNG and Ex-Quartermaster COLBY, both of the Kentucky Light Cavalry. It seems that COLBY was dismissed at the instance of YOUNG, since when he has been engaged in procuring proofs of YOUNG'S disloyalty, with the view of getting him dismissed from the service. They were separated before they had done much damage to each other.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ARRESTS.

Newly-appointed brigade commanders are constantly causing the arrests of citizens in the vicinity of their camps on charge of being Secessionists, and send sending the prisoners to the city without specifications. In many instances the arrest is based upon charges preferred by personal enemies of the parties arrested, who take that method of revenging themselves for past spite or injuries. In all cases where proofs are not forthcoming, the parties are discharged.

SUPERVISION OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

An interview was had three days since between some of the Directors of the Adams Express Company and Capt. AVERILL, of the Provost-Marshal's Staff. It resulted in a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day, at which a plan was agreed upon, by which complete control will be had over the agents and servants of the Company, thereby preventing the Express being used as a means of communication with the enemy, as it has heretofore been.

THE FEMALE REBELS.

The female rebels now under arrest were transferred to-day to a commodious dwelling which has been temporarily hired for the purpose of keeping them in confinement. Several have been arrested besides those whose names have been published. They will be furnished with all the comforts compatible with their position as prisoners, but will be kept under strict guard.

RETURNING NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The Engineer Corps of the New-York Fourteenth Militia are at the Clarendon. They will receive their pay in the morning and take the afternoon train for New-York. They consist of one commissioned and four non-commissioned officers and thirty privates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. W. W. AVERILL, of the Third Cavalry, now of Gen. PORTER'S staff, has been offered the Colonelcy of an Ohio regiment of volunteers, and has the permission of the President to accept the position. He has not decided as yet.

Capt. PUTNAM, Assistant Quartermaster, has given public notice that no more teamsters are required by the Department.

G. J. FURNESS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a third-class clerkship in the Post-office Department, *vice* ISRAEL UNCAPER removed.

SEBNIA EASTMAN has been appointed Consul to Bristol, England.

Gen. BURNSIDE is in Washington. He is to be attached to Maj.-Gen. ANDERSON'S column.

Collector BARNEY, Surveyor ANDREWS and Marshal MURRAY are now in Washington.

FLIGHT OF SECESSIONISTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Under the surveillance of the secret police organized by the Provost Marshal, the Secessionists of the City are becoming so frightened that under the pretence of being Union men, many of them are giving information of others, as an evidence of their own loyalty. Others, knowing themselves to be suspected, are voluntarily coming forward with explanations of their past course, and assurances and proofs of their present loyalty.

Dispatches received here to-day from Gen. BANKS indicate that there are no rebels in force in his immediate vicinity. "Where is the enemy?"

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS EN ROUTE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug 28.

The Fifth Regiment, being the second of the recent call for five regiments, under the command of Col. STARR, leave to-morrow for the seat of war. G. MOTT, of Bordentown, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, and JAMES F. RUSLING, Quartermaster.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The brig *Grace Worthington*, Capt. TRETHY, at Belize, Hond., Aug. 8, reports that on his passage out was boarded by a full-rigged brig, purporting to be a privateer, and belonging to the Southern Confederacy. After an examination of her papers the *Grace Worthington* was allowed to proceed.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLIFTON SPRINGS. N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 28.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Ontario, held here to-day, S. H. PARKER and J. M. PULVER, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

SUSPICIOUS—VERY.

The *Chester County Democrat* gives the following curious account of the recent "mob" in Westchester: On Tuesday morning last the quiet inhabitants of Westchester were surprised by a rumor that the type on which the tory newspaper of this borough was printed had been thrown into the street or otherwise disposed of, and that some slight damage had been done to the press, making it useless until repairs could be made. From those who visited the scene, we learn that everything seemed to have been done with care, and as little property destroyed as the nature of the case would admit. Indeed, to a careful observer, there were not wanting indications that the event had been anticipated, and carried out by the friends of the paper and the tory party, in order to create sympathy and make an excuse for violence and bullyism. The whole thing was a surprise, at all events, and the damage not very serious; and the well-known promptness and energy of the publishers will probably be displayed in producing a rampant specimen of toryism by the regular day of publication.

All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the affair. One statement is that some tory friends from the country visited the office, and not being acquainted with the business of handling type, spilled it and made it into pi. With the press they were entirely unacquainted, and injured that also in attempting to work off a paper. Some are uncharitable enough to charge the proprietors with instigating the whole affair, in order to gain sympathy and more extended credit, and allege many circumstances which they think tend to prove this to be the case. It is stated by some that the senior proprietor was seen a square or two from the office at 12 o'clock that night, in company with two or three others, and that the accident occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A man acquainted with the business says that many things were absent from the office which no one unacquainted with such affairs would have thrown away; that there was a strange absence of rules, chases and galleys, articles not easily destroyed, and no traces of the best type were to be detected among the pi. The subscription-books were at the dwelling of the proprietor—an unusual occurrence, we learn. It is also stated that one of the firm declared that the office had been watched nightly until that night for a long time. The question is asked why the watchers were conveniently away at that time, if it was not to allow tory friends to do this mischief and get up a false sympathy? These are the rumors and speculations on the subject. There is something wrong somewhere, and we trust an investigation will settle the minds of the people on this momentous event.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, of the 24th inst., gives the following account of the conduct of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, upon the arrival of the guns at that place the preceding Wednesday:

"We do not know what Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said to the troops after they had been assembled in their armory, fully armed and ready for action, but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is grossly misrepresented if he did not, prior to that time, contribute materially to the excitement that was gotten up on the occasion. We have the authority of a gentleman for stating that he heard him declare, in the most excited and angry manner, that the troops should leave town, and that if he had fifty men he would disperse them immediately. He was told that the men should be forthcoming; the bugle was at once sounded, and more than a hundred men rushed to arms. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then addressed them, urging 'no violence,' he did exactly what it was his duty to do, after having most imprudently contributed to a most unnecessary excitement."

SENATOR MASON'S PROPERTY.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, before Judge LUDLOW, in the matter of the injunction prayed by Mr. CHEW, to prevent JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, from removing funds of an estate out of the jurisdiction of the Court for the purpose of aiding the rebels, an order was issued restraining any negotiations, &c., until the next Orphans' Court day.

A ROCKET BRIGADE.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE, pyrotechnists, of Jersey City, are to give an exhibition this (Thursday) evening at Weehawken, in connection with Prof. GRANT, of their rockets and incendiary shells, which it is believed can be used with great effect against the enemy. The larger sized shells can be thrown from a mortar or cannon to a great distance. At the discharge from the piece it instantly ignites, causing a ball of fire four feet in circumference, which it is impossible to extinguish except by complete immersion in water. After burning fiercely for two or three minutes, an internal shell charged with powder explodes, and the outer shell is broken into not less than sixteen pieces, which are scattered in all directions with great force. One great advantage claimed for these shells is the facility they would afford in setting fire to the woods, and especially in the locality of masked batteries. They would also be effective against cavalry, not only by throwing the ranks into disorder, but by causing great destruction upon bursting. They have also a smaller missile which can be thrown from a paper mortar to a considerable distance, and presenting a ball of fire two feet in circumference. A mortar and twenty of these missiles can be easily carried by one man, and would be particularly useful at night in setting fire to the woods and driving the enemy from their strong-hold.

Messrs. EDGE will also exhibit improved rockets, capable of being thrown with great accuracy from one-half to three-quarters of a mile. In passing through the air, these rockets will emit a blaze of fire three or four feet in circumference and about forty feet in length, and if properly used would break up in disorder a regiment of cavalry, and prevent any effectual charge.

Mr. J. G. EDGE proposes to raise a brigade to operate in connection with Prof. GRANT'S Calcium Light, should he receive the necessary encouragement from the Government. Already over 300 men have tendered their services in a brigade of this kind.

Another trial was made last evening, during which the target was illuminated by the Calcium Light, at 400 feet distance; and Mr. SOUTHWELL, Second Lieutenant Company B, Berdan's Sharpshooters, by an off-hand shot, struck the centre of the bull's eye, at the first fire. Capt. BERTRAND, Company A, Grant's Sharp-shooters, made an equally successful shot. The average firing was very good.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTEENTH.

Capt. WILSON, of the Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., assures us that the reference which was made in the TIMES of Monday to a mutiny in that corps is entirely unfounded. The utmost satisfaction and good feeling exists in the regiment, and the only anxiety it has is to meet the enemy again.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

This week, recruiting in the City has been much more active than it has been for some time past. It would be brisker if the officers in command at the various recruiting-offices would get rid of the loafers who hang around them. The object of these idlers appears to be to deter men from enlisting, by magnifying and expatiating upon the hardships of a soldier's life. Officers complain daily of losing their men by the intervention of some one or somebody. These hangers-on of recruiting-offices may be emissaries of the enemy. Any way, it would be no harm for the authorities to have an eye upon them, and keep the various offices for the enrollment of men cleared of all but actual recruits.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Portions of five companies of this corps, amounting to about 250 men, will proceed in a few days to Camp Lyon, for training under Gen. VIELE. Members of Capts. McKAY'S, KIRK'S, VAUGHAN'S, ELLIOTT'S and TOWNSHEND'S companies are required to report themselves on or before Saturday, at 9 A. M., at the barracks, Empire Works, East Twenty-fourth-street. Orders for arms, uniforms and equipments, have been issued to the regiment, and every recruit enlisting will be at once sworn in and uniformed. The organization of this corps is in a forward state, and will be thoroughly completed in a very short period.

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The tenth line company for this regiment, to be under the command of Lieut. E. R. MILLER, is now recruiting at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. The commanding officer has been engaged in active service with the regiment for the last three months, and is an educated military man, having received a thorough training in the military school of Capt. RICH, U. S. A. Recruits in this regiment, the first of our New-York Militia to volunteer for three years or the war, will be dispatched to the scene of action without delay. It is contemplated to raise a full company of 101 men.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

The first company of this new organization was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. DANIEL W. HORTON was in command of the company.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Col. ANDREW LUTZ is in command of this regiment, one company of which was mustered into the United States service yesterday. The men are at present quartered at Palace Garden.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Fifty recruits for this regiment were sent on yesterday by Lieut.-Col. BETTS. Fifty more will be sent on in a week's time, making the numerical strength of the regiment 1,050.

THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Col. TOMPKINS will send on Saturday next a detachment of recruits to join this regiment, now stationed on the Monocacy River, Maryland. All who wish to join will call at the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, to-day or to-morrow.

THE VANDERBILT GUARDS.

This regiment, which is accepted by the War Department, is rapidly filling up, three companies being already encamped at Camp Vanderbilt, on Staten Island. Active, able-bodied men, who wish to join this regiment, can do so by applying at head-quarters, No. 134 William-street.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS—EXAMINATION OF A PORTABLE TRUNK.

A corps of army officers were yesterday invited to examine a new and ingenious trunk, made by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, for the use of the army. It is called "Hardie's Combination Army and Excursion Trunk." Closed up, it is 30 inches long, 21 inches wide, and 20 inches high. In another form, it constitutes a table large enough to seat four persons. By throwing it open, it affords a cushioned settee, five feet long. Raising one half of it, at an angle of 45°, with a brace to hold it in position, it forms a high-backed easy chair; another slight change converts it into a comfortable bed six feet and a half long, with a mosquito netting entirely covering it; and, lastly, a simple attachment of one of its parts offers the convenience of a nice writing-desk, thus rolling into one six different and indispensable articles of the soldier's or officer's outfit. A very high opinion was expressed of its merits by the officers, and several were ordered on the spot.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, whose head-quarters are at No. 86 Cedar-street, have formed their camp and named it Camp Lesley, in honor of the Chief Clerk of the War Department. A Quartermaster's squad has been busily engaged for the past few days in arranging the site. Tuesday the uniforms appeared for the first time on Broadway. It is that of the Imperial Zouaves of France. The time of their departure for the seat of war has been extended to the 25th of September.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES FOR THEIR NEW QUARTERS ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

The remains of this regiment departed yesterday from the barracks on the Battery for their new quarters at Bedloe's Island, which has been assigned to them by the Secretary of War. The order for mustering was fixed at 9 A. M., but the boys were, evidently, in no haste to obey, as it was past 12 M. before they were got on board the boat, the whole number not mustering over 150, under the command of Col. LOESER. Those on board of the *Saturn*, which was to convey them to their new quarters, were evidently of the better class of men, being generally armed, equipped and uniformed. A great many hung around the quarters on the Battery, avowing their determination not to return to duty until they had been paid by the State, although it seemed quite evident that most of them had received an abundance of money from some quarters—enough at all events to enable them to procure all they wanted, and more than was proper, to drink. The recusants, however, were simply noisy and boisterous, without being quarrelsome, but could not be coaxed into quarters. After the steamer had departed, a great many stragglers made their appearance, who were probably sent down yesterday. Accompanying the steamer was a lighter conveying the camp equipage, baggage, &c., of the regiment.

MR. HOLT IN BOSTON.

A Serenade—Welcome by Edward Everett—Mr. Holt's Response.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 28.

The citizens of Boston gave expression, last evening, to the sentiments of high respect which they entertain for Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, individually, and as a son of the noble State of Kentucky, by a very enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Tremont House. It having been announced that Mr. HOLT would be serenaded during the evening, a large number of persons began to assemble at an early hour, and by 9 o'clock there was an immense gathering. The street, for a considerable distance on either side, was crowded, and the balcony of Tremont Temple, and all the prominent points in the vicinity, were covered with ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to see and do honor to the distinguished orator. Shortly after 9 o'clock Gilmore's Band appeared on the sidewalk, and played the "Star Spangled Banner." Fireworks were set off from the roof of the hotel, and colored lights were displayed, so as to give the speakers a splendid view of the assemblage.

Mr. HOLT descended the steps about 9½ o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and his appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT then welcomed Mr. HOLT to Boston in the following words:

REMARKS OF MR. EVERETT.

Mr. HOLT: I have been requested, on behalf of my fellow-citizens, to express to you the great pleasure with which they bid you a cordial welcome to the City of Boston. [Cheers.] It is a very agreeable but a very superfluous office. They are here before you; they have spoken for themselves; they hail you, Sir, as a man for the times [cries of "Good, good," and cheers]; bold and firm, as well as true [cheers]; brave and resolute, as well as honest and intelligent. [Cheers.] They witnessed, with warm approval, in the closing days of the late Administration, the manner in which you showed yourself one of the few "faithful found among the faithless." [Applause and cries of "Good."] You conducted one of the most important Departments of the Government with equal vigor and courage, literally strengthening the things that remained, at the time when the very sinews of war had been cut in advance by your predecessor, secretly plotting the overthrow of the Government he was sworn to support, and whose daily bread he was eating, and preparing, as far as possible, for the seizure of the National Capital. ["That's so."] By the judicious arrangement of yourself and Gen. SCOTT, [cheers,] that burning shame was averted, and the President of the United States, constitutionally elected, was peacefully inaugurated. For that service, Sir, we thank you.

Returning to private life, you found still greater dangers threatening your noble State of Kentucky. [Cheers for Kentucky.] You found her under a Governor faithless to his trust, on the point of being swept into the gulf of disunion, by disloyal men within and without her limits. You determined that GLORIOUS OLD KENTUCKY should not be treacherously wrested from herself and the country. [Great cheering.] In conjunction with your faithful associates, your rallied your patriotic fellow-citizens to the defence of the menaced Union. The clarion voice with which you struck terror to the enemies of the Constitution has thrilled to the heart of the citizens of Boston. [Cheers.] That voice, let me tell you, Sir, will fall like music on the ears of the crowd before you; and in their name, and on their behalf, I now again bid you a hearty, a grateful, an affectionate welcome. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT'S remarks, cheers were given for Mr. HOLT and for the State of Kentucky, with great enthusiasm. After the band had performed a patriotic air, Mr. HOLT stepped forward, and was received with warm applause. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I came to Boston, as do many American travelers, not merely to look upon the city, beautiful in itself—upon its monuments, and upon those magnificent landscapes, in which as a jewel it is set—but also to revive, if haply I might, the glow of my patriotism amid the thrilling associations that cluster around the cradle of the Revolution. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Here are gardens of memories which can never, never lose their fragrance here are altars whose fires, though kindled in behalf of human rights nearly a century ago, have waxed only the brighter for the years through which they have burned. No true son of the Republic can press the soil of Bunker Hill, without having his veneration for your great ancestors deepened and exalted, and without feeling his vows of devotion to the country strengthened and renewed. [Cheers.]

I was making, and desired to make, most quietly my journey, and little thought, and little expected, to attract attention to myself here; and it is, therefore, with emotions of grateful surprise that I look upon that cordial and generous welcome with which you now honor me. Unconscious as I am of having said or done aught to deserve this marked token of your confidence and favor, still I beg you to be assured that I am most grateful for it. The strains of your music and the shouts of your welcome will linger in the ears of my heart long after they shall have been forgotten by yourselves. [Applause.]

I am thankful for that most earnest, that most eloquent, that most flattering recognition which in your name has been given of my fidelity to our common country, under circumstances of peril and of trial. Most grateful, too, am I for that friendly, that kindly allusion to my native State, Kentucky, [cheers for Kentucky,] whose star, so long obscured by the baleful influences of unfaithful men, is now preparing to shine forth in the strength and lustre of other days. [Applause, and cries of "Good," "Good."]

Kentucky has assumed her present position under no prompting of passion, but calmly and deliberately, after careful review of the whole field of controversy; and in view of all the gloom and perils that encompass the Union, she now avows she loves it still, and will cling to it amid its sorrows, as she has clung to it in the days of its strength and its glory. [Cheers.] That which she has so nobly declared from the ballot box, it is now her manifest duty to make good upon the battle field [immense applause]; and that duty, already begun, will, I firmly believe, be faithfully performed upon the meeting of her Legislature, which takes place but a few days hence. Full, full will be the measure of my joy, when I shall behold the patriot soldiers of Massachusetts and the patriot soldiers of Kentucky meeting upon the same fields of danger, and with the grasp of their fraternal hands, rebuking those traitorous men who through long years have striven to render them aliens and enemies to each other.

Fellow-citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the Stars and Stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. [Applause.] Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—[cheers and cries of "Good," "Good"]—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. [Cheers, and a voice—"That's the kind of talk."] So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—[cheers]—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the Government; and who, but he who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be disguised that we stand at this moment confronted by great national dangers and great national calamities. Eleven members of our Union are in open, and, thus far, successful revolt; and an army, it may be of a hundred and fifty thousand men, breathing vengeance and slaughter, is hovering upon our lines, and menacing the safety of Washington. From this pressing peril no valiant resolves, no brilliant declamation, no fervid prophesyings can possibly deliver us. Nothing but the sword, wielded by skillful and heroic hands, can now save this country from the last catastrophe that can befal a free people. The enemy has been tested, and we can no longer underrate either his power or his recklessness in battle.

Let no man cherish the delusive belief that since this rebellion is the cause of crime, that, therefore, it will be the less daringly maintained. History has recorded, for our instruction and admonition, that CATILINE and his co-conspirators fell with their faces to the enemy; and so, probably, will fall the rebel leaders of the South. The more earnest, the more prompt, the more united the efforts that are now made, the briefer will be the struggle. All delay, all seeming hesitancy, all dissension, while strengthening the rebellion itself, is fraught with incalculable danger and mischief to ourselves.

If, however, from any cause, this contest is to be prolonged, we must not seek to conceal from ourselves its possible consequences; but even now, in advance, we should bravely and calmly look the worst of them in the face. Your ships may have to furl their sails in many a sea, and the grass may spring up in marts heretofore pressed by the busy feet of commerce; wide-spread bankruptcy may possibly ensue, and the wail of sorrow may go up, not only from stricken households and communities, but also from cities and States, over the brave and true men who have laid down their lives upon the altars of their country. But our institutions are well worth all these sacrifices, and all other sacrifices which we may or can possibly make for their preservation. All that we are and all that we have are the fruit of these institutions; and all that we may now generously devote to their safety, in this hour of their extreme peril, if we are successful, they will give back to us and to our children's children, increased a hundred, nay, a thousand fold.

But even now, in the very shadow of these threatened disasters, even this night and this hour, we could have peace. We could have peace by laying down our necks, our country, and our flag, in the dust beneath the remorseless feet of traitors. [Loud cries of "Never," "Never!"] But how can we do this, seeing that the graves of our fathers are yet with us, and that Bunker Hill yet speaks to us with voices which will not and cannot be stilled? [Cheers.]

If we falter, we fail; and not only will Washington, your capital, be subjugated and sacked, but cities and your fields will be swept over by an Army carrying in its train desolations scarcely surpassed since the Goths stabled their steeds in the palaces of the CÆSARS. The fiendish tone of the Southern Press, its exultant threatenings, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify me in this declaration. If, therefore, we think of our lands and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins, in contrast with the honor and integrity of our Government, we are lost; we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably and ignominiously. But if true to ourselves, as I verily believe we will be, if true to the kindling memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph; and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring, [applause;] and thus, out of all this national turmoil and battle, and bloodshed, and wringing anguish, there will in the end arise a future for our country bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that mount above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem. [Applause.]

One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war is the disloyalty found in our midst. [Cries of "that's so."] This is especially true in relation to Washington City and the Border States; but it is in a degree true everywhere, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subdue this fatal source of weakness and defeat. [Cheers.] It is in vain that the stalwart arms and hearts of this great nation toil at the pumps, so long as men are kept on board with augers in their pockets, who at every stolen opportunity are boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship on which we are all embarked. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, the thought of dismembering this Union, which has been the source of all our strength and all our joys as a nation, can be entertained by no true man. Dismemberment would involve the abasement of all of which we, as Americans, have so long and so justly been proud, and the complete ruin of that grand inheritance which we have received from our fathers, and which it is our duty to transmit undiminished in its blessings to our descendants. It would conduct us from palaces of prosperity and power to hovels of wretchedness and to graves of dishonor.

When the wise man of old, sitting in judgment upon the rival claims of two mothers to the possession of the same child, decreed that it should be cut in twain, and that one half should be given to one claimant and the other half to the other, it was the false mother who accepted and exulted in the judgment, while the true mother turned away with horror, preferring to commit the life of her offspring to the keeping of even her own enemy, rather than that it should thus perish. The filial and maternal instincts are in this regard the same. The man who is willing that this prosperous and free country shall be severed by the sword of treason now suspended over it, may have been born upon American soil, but he has no American heart in his bosom. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] The true son of the Republic, like the true mother, turns away from the proposal with indignation and abhorrence.

But, fellow-citizens, I have presented myself before you not to make a political speech, but to thank you—which I do again and again, from my heart—for this most distinguished honor. [Great cheering.]

Mr. HOLT and Mr. EVERETT then retired to the drawing-room of the hotel, and a large number of the citizens of Boston embraced the opportunity to pay their respects to them. The band performed a number of pieces in front of the hotel, after which the crowd in the street dispersed, with cheers for the gallant Kentuckian and the Union.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT sells in car-lots only, at $1 07 for Red State, which shows a further decline, and $1 28 for White Michigan. OATS more active; sales 20,400 bush. Chicago at 32c.@32½c., and 11,000 bush. State at 33c. CORN very dull; sales 6,000 bush. Western Mixed, in lots, 40c. WHISKY weaker; sales of 80 bbls. at 16½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—70 bales Wool, 526 boxes Cheese, 5,400 bbls. Flour, 391 bags Wheat, 116 bbls. do., 60 hhds. Tobacco, 59 cases do., 496 bbls. Pork, 254 Highwines, 46 bales Hops. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug 27—148,300 bush. Corn, 103,500 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush. Oats, 20,000 bush. Feed, 10,000 bush. Malt.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75 for fancy from Spring Wheat. WHEAT dull; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at 87½c.; to-day, 1,500 bushels Canada Club at 90c. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour, 22c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,500 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,160 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR active. WHEAT advanced 1c. Sales at 63c. for No. 1, and 60c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firmer—21c. for mixed, in store. OATS dull. *Receipts*—7,500 bbls. Flour, 110,000 bush. Wheat, 217,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat, 130,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Exchange on New-York remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR quiet at $4 25@$4 75 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Red, $1 14@$1 16; White, $1 27. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN ½c. lower and dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 35½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*: 8,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*: 2,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Rowecroft and 2 children, England; A. H. Foster and lady, Havana; Gen. S. Hobson, lady and daughter, New-York; Capt. Brook Knight, lady and servant, England; T. B. Hawkesworth and lady, Sheffield; W. J. Florence and lady, New-York; T. Ingersoll, Portland; Miss Josephine Florence, New-York; Mrs. J. D. Bulloch, 3 children, 2 maid servants and 1 man servant, New-York; W. H. Bowditch, New-York; C. Franshadt, New-York; H. Desbaigue and family, Cuba; B. Tyson, Cuba; P. Paz, Spain; Fred. Geipeke, New-York; Miss Stuart, New-York; Miss Watson, New-York; Miss M. Watson, Ireland; Miss A. Watson, Ireland; H. Walker, England; H. Cahuzac, Havana; M. Howanroff, Sitka; Ed. Hoffschlaeger, Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. B. Kohn, San Francisco; W. Sherman, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Crawford, Pennsylvania; W. G. Creamer, New-York; Wm. Prentice, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Elderdee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainwright, New-York; Jerry B. Bond, New-York; Mrs. Hillyard, England; Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Berner, Baltimore; Miss Corner, Baltimore; Miss Jane Gambril, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Harding and child, Illinois; C. M. Vallalba, Secretary Spanish Legation; W. Hastings, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Bigelow, four children and servant, United States Consul to Paris; W. Toucy, New-York; E. Cachard, Liverpool; E. Stucker, Manchester; C. Thomson, New-York; J. Woodhouse, Philadelphia; T. R. Patton, Philadelphia; D. L. King, New-York; W. Burling, Philadelphia; B. Strait, Poughkeepsie; E. L. Lewis, Philadelphia; H. E. Gillilan, New-York; A. Waller, New-York; J. Carpenter, England; E. P. Carpenter, Boston; Chandler Robbins, New-York; John Anderson, Glasgow; Rev. R. G. Wilder, wife and two children, Missionary to Kolapoor, India; John Howocks, Stamford, Conn.; S. Runge, Havana; J. Baumann, Havana; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mervin Cornell, infant and two servants, Rio Janeiro; A. Valk, New-York; Rev. W. B. Boyce, London; Henry Hitchcock, Manchester; Mrs. W. B. Boyce, London; Miss Boyce, London; F. Kern, Havana; Von Wittgenstein, New-York; E. V. Booth, New-York; Alexander Lindsay, Williamsburgh; P. J. Ford, New-York; M. Ries, Ohio; E. Coleman, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Newstadt, California; B. Barnop, California; E. Emmanuel, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dodsworth, London; J. Brush, New-York; W. B. Storer, Boston.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Elizabeth Van der Smissen, Bertha Kruse and 3 children, S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Schlegel and lady, W. A. Schmitthemer, lady and child, E. Szeneleny, lady and child, Mrs. W. Breasch, Chas. Westermann, Jules Labasch, lady and child, Emma Fricke, T. H. Sweeny, Chas. Sweeny, P. Hoegg and lady, J. B. Wehner, lady and 3 children, C. Siebert, M. Siebert, A. Siebert, M. Johns, Eleanore Johns, Wilhelmine Wried, Henry Heidegger.

In bark Honduras, from Belize, Hond.—Mr. and Mrs. Lardner, James Smith.

In ship Eufemia, from Ivica—Don Ricardo Ramon, Pablo Moya y Mir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 24 | Sun sets.... 6 38 | Moon rises.... 11 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 45 | Gov. Island. 2 34 | Hell Gate.... 3 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships D. Webster, Spencer, London; Bunker Hill, Lunt, San Francisco, C. Comstock.

Barks Essex, Ray, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Charles, ——, Callao; Augusta, Bradburn, Antwerp, W. T. Frost;

Brigs Umpire, Gibbs, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Andreas, Lindstrom, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ben Dunning, Varney, Buenos Ayres, Miller & Houghton; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightburne.

Schooners Charles, Coleman, Taunton, master; A. Eldredge, Conklin, Edgartown, master; Liberty, Johnson, Indian River, master; Haze, Booth, Londonderry, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. A. Knapp, Giraud, Boston; W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Philadelphia; Electric, Lord, Philadelphia; Genius, Ogden, Great Kills; Eastern Belle, Turner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lady Jane, Saunders, New-Haven; S. Hall, Padleford, Taunton, master; J. Butler, Joline, Philadelphia, master; Arietas, Chase, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Tomah, Anderson, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston; J. A. Parsons, Shaw, Philadelphia; O. C. Aken, Peck, Stamford, master; Only Son, Scull, Egg Harbor; Bengal, Hix, Gardner, master; Mary Brevoor, Wood, Rockland; N. Wells, Ryder, Lynn; John A. Dix, Hallett, Boston; J. H. Cator, Catlin, Baltimore; Grace Lockman, Wilson, Cow Bay; L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford, master; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Delaware City, master; A. Van Cleef, Lemon, Philadelphia.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Aurora, Williams, New-London, master.

Barge G. H. Stout, Laughlin, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Taub, Hamburg Aug. 11 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 248 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. For the first 10 ds. experienced fresh westerly weather; the latter part easterly winds and light; in lat. 48 and lon. 47, saw icebergs. Aug. 11, the American schr. Martha Kendall anchored off Cuxhaven; Aug. 24, 30 miles E. of Cape Race, passed a side-wheel steamer; 26th, lat. 42, lon. 64, passed Ham. steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed Brem. bark No. 255; same time, passed an Oldenburg bark.

H. B. M. screw steamship Rinaldo, Commander Hewitt, Halifax Aug. 23. Came to this port to relieve the Br. gunboat Gladiator, now on this station. The R. mounts 17 guns, and has a crew of 190 men.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gleaner, (of Newburyport,) Lunt, Callao May 14, via Hampton Roads Aug. 20, with guano to Barril Bros. Has had light N. E. winds since leaving the Chesapeake. June 15, lat. 56 20 S., lon. 59 50, passed bark (supposed) Martha Wenyell, from Callao for Mauritius.

Ship Eufemia, (Span.,) Salas, Ivica 42 ds., with salt, wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Honduras, Marshall, Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre. The Br. brig Kate, for New-York, sld. 5th; the barks James Welsh, Gerard and Georges sld. Aug. 1, for Queenstown.

Brig Rhoderic Dhu, (Br.,) Butler, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig North America, Hall, Machias 7 ds., with spars to I. L. Snow.

Brig Sabao, Baker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Planet, (Br.,) Kenny, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Schr. Ralph Hewitt, Buckston, Vinalhaven 8 ds., with stone.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Clifton, (Br.,) Balyea, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Fre & Co.

Schr. Anvile, Whalen, Eastport 6 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Portland 3 ds.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Connecticut, Deal, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hampton, Hartt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. N. C. Harris, Sawyer, Addison 5 ds., with spars.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Marblehead 4 ds., fish.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Aug. 27—Ships American Congress, London; Confidence, Havre. Bark Montezuma, Barbados. Schr. Neuvo Ex., (Span.,) San Domingo.

Aug. 28—Steamship Persia, (Br.,) for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 11:55 A. M. From Quarantine—Steamship Khersonese, (Br.,) London.

Also sailed—Ships Sandusky, Liverpool; Scioto, Genoa. Bark E. Snare, (Danish,) Rio Janeiro. Brig Argyle, (Br.,) Demerara.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—brig, of and from Baltimore for St. Johns, P. R., Aug. 12, lat. 30 11 N., lon. 67 W.

Grenada—bark, from Cuba, exchanged signals with, Aug. 18, lat. 26 30, lon. 80.

George Falkner—Br. ship, was seen, Aug. 19, lat. 28 50, lon. 79 30.

Lina—Br. ship, of London, strg. W., was seen, July 21, lat. 2 53 N., lon. 36 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Aug. 9, brig Grace Worthington, Trethy, from and for New-York, to sail Aug 25, with mahogany and logwood. The Br. brig Creole, which sld. hence in July for Belize had not arrived on the 8th of August.

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